REGISTERED No. 61–1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,354.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 48 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 }

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 48
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Ins, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Rabot, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 6th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

CUZCO ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2009 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jaffray, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 10th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE 250 Guineas, exclusive of Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	23	7
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9–10
Messina	45	30	12
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14–10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

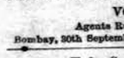
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.



THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING on and after the 15th September

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the following :—

2 Cases Lappets.
3 ,, White Gambrics.
4 Bales Grey T. Cloth.
6 ,, ,, Shirtings.
2 Cases Damaged Boots.

COME AND SEE

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR

AND

CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS.

And Invoice of Pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German-War. Subjects are Steeple Chase, The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his Ministry, Frederick William, The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and his Ministry, Consolation, The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, H. R. H. Prince of Wales and his family, Meeting of Wellington and Blucher, and various other well selected drawings of important scenes of the late Franco-German-War.

Invoice of Bohemian Glassware, comprising superior ruby gilt Flower Vases, Toilet and Wine Bottles, rich Cut Decanters, superior Alsbester Flower Vases, Kero-ine Oil Lamps with globes, Scent Bottles, superior Flower Stands of new patterns, centre-pieces, ruby gold Liquor Sets, Wine Sets, Glass Candlesticks, 3-lly Gold Candlesticks with drops and shades.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GHEE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Godowns of Lallje Amuljee at Chinch Bunder, near Bhat Bazar Chowky, by order of Cheonilall Khettan, on account and at the risk of Bhowan Heerjee.

21 Tin Canisters of Ghee.

AUCTION SALE OF GOAT SKINS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Bowe Bunder, on account of whom it may concern.

1,080	Punjaub Goat Skins	Dry.	
53	,,	,,	
200	,,	,,	
100	,,	,,	
200	,,	,,	Wet.
980	,,	,,	

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English walnut-wood, mahogany, ebony, and richly gilt household furniture, magnificent crystal cut and plated 24, 18, 12, and 8 light chandeliers by Nash, handsome pier glasses in richly gilt frames with console tables, Tucker's handsome plated 4, 6 and 12 lights argand chandeliers, valuable gilt clocks, wall gerandoles, handsome vases, rich carpets, China garden seat, China pots of choice plants, &c., at Love Lane, next to H. H. Aga Khan.

On MONDAY, the 16th and TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above-mentioned place, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hutchison Nursey, the mortgagor, the very valuable and costly furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view five days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

DIRECTRESS .....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

In consequence of its great success, the OCTOROON will be repeated

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,

AND POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.

GREATEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION OF MODERN TIMES,

DION BOUCICAULT'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA, IN FIVE ACTS, THE

OCTOROON.

ZOE.....Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY AND THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE P. & O. COMPANY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 5 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz. :—

Fare is not exceeding ½ cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional ½ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon precisely, for the purpose of considering a resolution which will be proposed by the Directors to the Meeting, for altering certain of the regulations of the Company, and for making new regulations, to the exclusion of, or in addition to, such regulations, and of adopting such resolution, with or without modification, or otherwise, as the Meeting may deem fit.

By Order of the Board,

R. O. SAWERS,
Chief Manager.

London, 31 st July 1872.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a GODOWN in the PREMISES of the Undersigned.

ANTROBUS & Co.,
(Late Rennie, Scovell & Co.)

Bombay, 2nd September 1872.

FOR SALE.

THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' CHAMPAGNE COGNAC at, to close an account, Rs. 17 per dozen.

HAUT SAUTERNE at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozens Rs. 10 per dozen.

AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, Rs. 30; Pints, Rs. 16.

GOLD LEAF CAVENDISH TOBACCO,

(Cut) very superior, in 10 lbs. tins, at Rs. 40 per tin. This Tobacco commands the very highest price in New York, and is well worth the attention of Messrs.

ITALIAN MARBLE SLABS, polished and rough, Tiles for Flooring, Baths, Pillars, Tazzas, &c. Particulars and prices on application.

ANTROBUS & Co.,
(Late Rennie, Scovell & Co.)

5, Church Lane, Bombay, 2nd September 1872.

J. & W. WATSON AND CO.

ARE NOW SELLING A LOT OF LAST SEASON'S BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS AT Rs. 3-8 PER YARD.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CRICKET KIT.

SINGLE,—DOUBLE,—TREBLE,—AND ALL-CANE,
Treble Whalebone, Match, Practice, and

Presentation Bats ;

by

BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, AND PAGE.

Best Treble Seamed and Double Seamed

Balls.

BATTING GLOVES ; WICKET KEEPER'S GAUNTLETS ;

Leg Guards ; Stumps ;

and

ACCOUTREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72.	.....	.....	.....	176618 6 0
Rates	17,34,445	1034129 11 0	49,402 13 7	1083983 8 7
Duties—Town	5,03,000	315,356 7 7	5,556 4 10	320812 12 5
Do. Tobacco.	1,42,000	96,811 10 3	1,600 0 0	98,411 10 3
Do. Liquor	1,22,138	37,769 4 0	.....	37,769 4 0
Conveyances Lic	.....	10,798 5,219 10 0	.....	5,219 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,651	144,380 11 6	3,844 6 0	148225 1 6
Market Rents ...	2,11,594	136,360 7 7	1,945 11 0	138305 2 7
Halalcore Cess.	2,26,850	134,730 1 2	7,398 10 7	142128 11 9
Health Dept. ...	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops ...	9,300	81,163 15 11	634 1 3	81,798 1 2
Debt ...	15,00,000	15,00,000 0 0	.....	15,00000 0 0
Deposits ...	.....	156,928 8 8	70 0 0	156998 8 8
Advances ...	1,30,000	76,826 12 6	966 15 7	77,793 12 1
Miscel.—Fines..	13,000	6,895 2 4	281 4 8	7,176 6 4
Do. Receipts .	9,748	19,040 4 6	447 8 0	19,496 12 6
Do. Fees ...	55,171	46,373 6 1	881 6 11	47,254 13 0
Do. Savings.	2,148	3,765 5 11	147 15 5	3,913 4 10
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,023 6 11	.....	9,023 6 11
Total Rs..	49,62,174	3817583 13 0	73,237 1 8	3890820 14 8

Grand Total Rs.... 4067439 4 8

Disbursements.							
Superintendence	1,23,403	75,494 14 0		53 11 9		75,548 9 9	
Assessment ...	50,693	31,756 1 2		.....		31,756 1 2	
Collection Dept.	1,54,150	50,615 15 9		63 9 2		2,50,679 8 11	
Police Account.	3,76,462	220,005 10 10		48 0 0		2,20113 10 10	
Health Dept....	8,88,333	183,834 1 10		4,961 7 2		2,88796 9 0	
Public Works—							
Establishment		75,072	42,073 15 3	126 10 4		42,200 9 7	
Lighting ...	2,56,646	169,731 15 1		.....		169731 15 1	
Watering ...	1,19,941	86,931 3 4		6 2 8		8,86,937 5 9	
Repairs, Roads	2,41,339	208,102 13 1		494 5 10		208597 2 11	
Do. Buildings	3,393	188 13 6		.....		188 13 6	
Insp. of Streets	50,000	697 14 3		5 0 0		702 14 3	
Water Works.	70,254	121,308 4 10		1,063 8 1		1,22371 10 11	
Drainage ...	2,83,517	24,434 15 2		5 5 0		24,440 4 2	
Vic. Gardens..	3,000	1,000 0 0		.....		1,000 0 0	
Workshops ...	.....	47,161 5 9		43 12 7		47,205 2 4	
Debt ...	67,724	424,836 5 0		45 0 0		4,24881 5 0	
Education ...	10,000	4,859 15 3		373 0 0		5,232 15 3	
Deposits ...	.....	71,327 5 10		.....		71,327 5 10	
Advances ...	20,000	52,235 11 0		2,324 7 4		54,560 2 4	
Plant & Stores..	.....	12 6 11		.....		12 6 11	
Miscellaneous ...	16,221	30,170 11 3		*123 8 0		30,047 3 3	
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1622375 10 3		3,127 14 2		1625503 8 5	
Total Rs. 33		3345156 3779037	1 4	12,618 3 10		3791655 5 2	
Balance on 31st August 1872 ...						275783 15 6	
Grand Total Rs. ...						4067439 4 8	

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

MONSOON STATIONERY

available in any weather.

For Local Correspondence.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches) packet of 5 quires, with box of 100 *square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches) do. do. do.	3 4	3 12
"ALVERT" (6¾ by 4 inches) do. do. do.	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5¼ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

For Overland or Inland Postal Correspondence.

"MEDIUM" (8 by 5 inches) Water lined ; Amber, Blue, or Cream ; with box of 100 *square* Envelopes	2 10	3 0
Do. Cream, with Broad, Middle or Narrow Mourning Border	3 12	4 4
Do. Violet, with extra broad border	4 4	4 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

Cameras : Lenses : Tents : Stands.
PRINTING FRAMES : GLASS BATHS.
Plate Boxes : Rolling Presses :
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE DISHES.
Card Mounts : Albumenized Paper :
COLLODIONS : VARNISHES :
and
Photographic Requisites

Of every description, and of the best manufacture, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th September 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1872.		Sept. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Galle	15
,, Carwar	7	,, Negapatam	18
,, Mangalore	8	,, Pondicherry	19
,, Cannanore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Coconada	23
,, Calicut	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Beypore	10	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Co hin	11	,, Coconada	25
,, Alleppy	12	,, False Point	26
,, Tuticorin	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
,, Colombo	14		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 15 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1872, at noon.

	Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSHEH	2
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao	7
,, Gwadur	18	,, Bushire	11
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	9
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	15
,, Bahrein	24	,, Gwadur	15
,, Bushire	24	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Fao	26	,, BOMBAY	21
,, BUSREH	27		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, commencing from 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander E. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement appearing in the Public Newspapers of this date, wherein it is stated that I have been removed from the post of Secretary and Agent of the Albert Mills Company, the Public are hereby informed that I was appointed such SECRETARY and AGENT by a SPECIAL RESOLUTION of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, and that such I am removed by a *similar* Resolution of the shareholders (which is not yet the case) I shall continue to act as Secretary and Agent. The course adopted by the Directors is taken solely from feelings of malice and ill-will towards me.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE,
Secretary and Agent Albert Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd September 1872.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S MILLS, at PAREL, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of September 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Auditor's Balance Sheet of the Company's accounts made up to 30th June 1872.

2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
2nd September 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 17th SEPTEMBER 1872 (both days inclusive.)

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby

given, that in accordance with the REQUISITION in writing of upwards of THIRTY SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said COMPANY is hereby CONVENED to be held at the COMPANY'S MILLS, at PAREL, on TUESDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of September 1872, immediately after the business of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, also to be held at the Company's Mills on that day, shall have been disposed of, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions, which will be submitted to the Meeting :—

1st.—Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., shall upon entering into an Agreement in that behalf with the Company be the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company during the term of his natural life at the remuneration of a commission of one-half anna on every pound of Cotton Yarn manufactured and sold by the Company spun or in quality to thirties, and of one-quarter of an anna on every pound of Cotton spun in quality to thirties and under and sold by the Company—a commission of one-quarter of an anna per pound on all Cloth manufactured and sold by the Company—provided that the said Nursey Kessowjee shall not be entitled to charge, in addition to his commission for sale of Cloth manufactured by the Company, any commission whatever for the Cotton Yarn from which such Cloth may be manufactured by the Cotton Yarn from which such Cloth may be manufactured by the Company. The Agreement between the said Nursey Kessowjee and the Company shall also provide that in the event of the Company being wound up during the lifetime of the said Nursey Kessowjee, he the said Nursey Kessowjee shall be entitled to receive and shall receive from the said Company or the Liquidators thereof, in lieu of the said commission as aforesaid, the annual amount earned by him as commission as aforesaid on an average of the three years next preceding the said winding-up of the Company if the Company shall have so long existed, and if not, on an average of the period during which the Company shall have existed, which sum is to be ascertained by the two Actuaries, one to be named by the said Company or the Liquidators thereof, and the other by the said Nursey Kessowjee, or if they differ by an Umpire to be named by them.

2nd. That so much of Article 12 of the Articles of Association of the Company, as the same relates to the fixing by the Directors of the amount of salaries and allowances to be paid to the persons in the employ of the Company and to the appointment and discharge of all servants of the Company, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Regulation be substituted, viz.—The Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent shall have full power and authority to enter into such Contracts and Agreements as he may think proper for the purposes of the Company and to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company, or otherwise for the purposes thereof, and from time to time to remove or suspend such managers, bankers, solicitors, brokers, and other officers, as he shall think fit, but the remuneration of the persons so to act in such behalf shall be provided by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent), and also shall have power to remove such person or persons, and generally do all such other matters and things as may be necessary for the conduct of the business of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
2nd September 1872.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW, situate at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 175.—Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

TO BE LET, at Clare Road, Byculla, BUNGALOW, No. 5, suitable for a family, in good condition.—Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 9, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED

TRADE A MARK

The Adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS JAMES AITKEN & Co.,

("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE, OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,

JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE, TALE, Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellence of Flavour, and Keeping Qualities.

Brewers : EDINBURGH.

London Offices : BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.
Established 1749.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, Ex "Blanchy & Co.'s

MEDOC CLARET, per Dozen		Rs. 11 8
St. JULIEN do.	do.	13 8
FINE COGNAC	do.	20 0

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

THE POONA GRAND HORSE SHOW

FOR ALL INDIA, will be opened by H. E. the Governor, on MONDAY, 23RD SEPT., 1872, immediately after the POONA RACES, and remain open until the following Saturday.

Patron.

H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patron.

H. E. Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Stewards.

Major-General Grant, C.B.	W. Lamb, Esq.
W. H. Havelock, Esq.	Major-General Sir E.D. Russell.
L. Ashburner, Esq.	Major Blundell.
Col. Macdonald.	Sir J. Jejeebhoy.
A. E. D. Grey, Esq.	G. Norman, Esq.
A. A. Bourdillon, Esq.	Captain Liddell.
Colonel Westropp.	Colonel W. Anderson.
Major Probyn.	T. Filgate Esq.
J. H. B. Hallen, Esq.	Colonel Sir W. Merewether.
Colonel Gell.	Colonel Le Poer Trench.
Colonel Aitchison.	Major R. Stewart.
Colonel Holland.	F. Foster, Esq.
Colonel Henderson.	Colonel Berthon.
J. E. Oliphent, Esq. / Major Wardrop.	Joint Secretaries.

Judges.

To be appointed by the Stewards from among themselves or otherwise, so as to represent as far as possible all parts of India. Judging will commence at 7 A.M., on Saturday, 21st September.

Subscriptions.

To be paid to the Undersigned, or to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on or before 1st September.

Site.

By permission of the Military authorities, the Poona Race-course, where temporary stabling will be provided for the horses. Also a good ride with jumps and a drive.

Entrance Fees.

For each class in which exhibited { Rs. 10 .....Per Horse or Galloway. / ,, 5 .....Pony

Visitor's Tickets.

For the week.

Family	Rs. 10
Single	,, 6
For the day	,, 2

Prizes.

N. B.—No 2nd prize will be given in any class unless four horses are exhibited therein, nor any 3rd prize unless six are shown, except in either case, if strongly recommended by the Judges, and the Judges may withhold all or any prize if they consider the Horses shown are undeserving.

Class.	Prizes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1—English Horses suitable as Stallions	250	150	50
2—English Mares suitable for breeding	150	100	50
3—Australian Horses suitable as Stallions	250	150	50
4—Australian Mares suitable to breed from	150	100	50
5—Arabs suitable as Stallions	250	150	50
6—Arab Mares suitable for breeding	250	150	50
7—Arab Gelding way or Pony Stallion	150	100	50
8—Country or Stud bred Horse fit for Stallions.	150	100	50
9—Country and Stud bred Mares over 14-1	150	100	50
10—Ditto do. under 14	100	70	40
11—Country and Stud bred Galloway and Pony Stallions	75	50	25
12—Ditto do. Mares	75	50	25
13—Yearling foals, any breed	75	50	25
14—Ditto fillies do.	75	50	25
15—Two year old colts	100	70	40
16—Ditto fillies do.	100	70	40
17—Three year do. colts do.	125	90	50
18—Ditto fillies do.	125	90	50
19—Four year do. colts do.	150	100	50
20—Ditto fillies do.	150	100	50
21—Yearling foals ditto	75	50	25
22—Do. fillies ditto	75	50	25
23—Two year old Colts	100	70	40
24—Do. fillies	100	70	40
25—Three year old Colts	125	90	50
26—Ditto fillies	125	90	50
27—Four Ditto Colts	150	100	50
28—Ditto fillies	150	100	50
29—Two year old Gelding country bred	100	70	40
30—Three ditto ditto	125	90	50
31—Four ditto ditto	150	100	50
32—Five ditto ditto	160	110	60
33—Chargers, any breed or sex	100	70	40
34—Hunters ditto	150	100	50
35—Hacks or Roadsters	150	100	50
*35—Ladies' Horses	100	75	50
36—Pairs of Carriage Horses, any breed or sex	250	150	75
37—Brougham Horse	100	70	40
38—Buggy or Dog Cart Horse	100	70	40
39—Tonga Ponies, pairs	80	60	40
40—Short Horses used by Native Chiefs	100	70	40
41—The best Horse of any class, breed, or sex	500		
Gi en by H. E. the Governor.			

The grooms of the first FIVE Prizes in Class 1 to receive Silver Medals.

These may compete also in Class 13 to 20.

A Silver Medal will be awarded to any animal which, though not deemed worthy of a prize, is commended by the Judges.

N. B.—The Standard of height—for Gallowavs, above 13-2 and not exceeding 14 hands ; for "Ponies," 13-2 and under.

The Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies have consented to carry horses to and from the Show at reduced rates from Chinchpoogly and Dhanoo Road.

Full Fares will be charged for a horse for the journey to Poona, but it will be carried free on the return journey on production of a certificate signed by one of the Secretaries, to the effect that the animal has been exhibited at the Show, and remains the property of the sender.

The concession is made only on the condition that the Railway Companies are relieved of all liability for damage to any horse carried under this arrangement.

Intending exhibitors should give notice on or as soon after as possible 1st September to either of the Secretaries, who will at once forward Entry Forms and Rules.

Entries must be made not later than the morning of 21st September.

…A DIVISION ORDER.

…AJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
…manding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 31st August, 1872.

…undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

…h Regt.—Col. Patey, for 30 days from the 5th September 1872, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 31st August, 1872.

Lt., Local Capt. E. Gueter, 59th Foot, has qualified as a Surveyor.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dhoolia Station Order, dated 27th August 1872, directing Capt. Rowlandson, 17th N. I., to act as Station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Lt. Watson, proceeding on leave.

17th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 27th August 1872, directing Capt. Rowlandson, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties as a temporary measure, vice Lt. Watson, proceeding on leave.

The following arrangements are confirmed :—

11th Regt N. I.—Maj. Boyd officiated as Comdt., Maj. Hobson as second in Comd., and Capt. Hume as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from 11th to 18th August 1872, during the absence of Lt. Col. Thatcher on duty.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

16th Lancers.—Capt. R. A. Robinson, to England per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

	Cash Rates per Share.
	87
Bengal	1,475 nl.
of Bombay New	705 xd
Do 2nd Res. issue	228½ xd.
Do of Madras	1,200
Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
National Bank of India.	111
Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	231
	£20	10 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
	£20	13 10 7	do.	Ditto	
	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
	£18	19 5 3	do.	Do. New Shares	225

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 31st Aug. compared with the statement issued on 24th Aug. :—

Liabilities.	24th Aug.	31st Aug.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Current Balance at Head Office		408,15,104	416,14,431
Do. do. do. at Branches.		19,87,056	22,92,225
Other Deposits		126,15,248	135,85,971
Post Bills		73,867	83,267
Cash Credits, undrawn		8,20,722	8,62,134
	Rs.	665,84,997	673,13,628
Assets			
Government Securities		89,19,768	86,56,024
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize		30,77,122	30,43,544
Loans, on Security of do. do.		11,16,092	12,14,451
Current Accounts overdrawn		1,194	3,309
Bills Discounted		68,78,785	60,28,886
Stamps		6,700	6,6.4
Dead Stock	Rs. 4,39,417		
Amount applied in reduction „ 75,000		4,18,417	4,18,417
Bullion		24,17,857	23,95,853
Cash Balances with Correspondents		14,10,889	16,70,172
Cash and Currency Notes		423,38,093	438,76,398
	Rs.	665,84,997	673,13,628

CALCUTTA.—29TH AUGUST.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities, only for investors' orders, at quotations.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,405.

National Bank shares one batch of more than 250, at Rs. 112, other small lots, at Rs. 114.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir hills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From!
2	Knosvie	de Padus	Zar-Bar, Aug. 14.
	Milbanke (s)	Smith	Liverpool, 15.
	Ionia (s)	Firth	Aleyab, July 13.
	Hidalgo (s)	Edward	London, July 30.
	Stamboul	Hatch	Aden, Aug. 20.
	Rona	Jefferies	Chittagong, June 25.

The steamer Golconda, to China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
30	John Allan		Mauritius.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 2nd Sept. 8-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

From Liverpool.

European (s), 9 boxes glass signs, Antrobus & Co.

From London.

Valkyrien, 2 packages glassware, Fuckwera Barmal; 50 kegs ore N. and B. Wadia & Co.; 2 casks hardware, Abdoola Jewa.

Balkamah, 3 casks hardware, and 100 kegs iron nails, Meyahboy Moosshboy; 10 casks blacking Mohomed Putta.

Bertram Rigby, 10 cases oilmanstores, E. N. Colahawalla & Co.

James Livesay, 4 casks padlocks, Abdoola Jewa.

British Nation, 35 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Glenduror, 6 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Sam Mendel, 10 cases old tom, Payne & Co.

Virago (s), 13 cases moscile, Payne & Co.

Prince Oscar, 7 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

British Statesman, 12 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

From Bordeaux.

Glaneuse, 50 cases brandy, E. R. Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

For Liverpool.

Calla (s), 16 bales skins, Hajee Momed Esmail.

Sphinx (s), 3,200 bundles cotton, Ghirdhurdass Dewjee; 320 cwts. horns, Mccrallythoy Dama; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 80 packages munjeet, Purdhan Sewjee.

Geelong (s), 26 bales wool, Merwanjee & Co.

For London.

Geelong (s), 126 bundles hides, Jamsidhoy Peerbhoy; 12 bales hides, Sharrif Salimahomed & Co.; 33 packages hides, Peerbhoy Damjee.

For Trieste.

Sphinx (s), 55 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

For Hongkong.

Golconda (s), 136 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Vagjee Khetsey; 50 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosain & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—2ND SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 31st August, 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 56 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd September, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 12 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd September, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 31st August, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd September, 9 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 7 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 2nd September, 3-5 A.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 58	0 3
„ Galle	4 4	1 15
„ Kurrachee	1 14	0 7
„ Madras	1 39	0 1

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 2nd September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd September, 1-30 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd September, 11 A.M.; via Turkey, 1st September, 2 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuticorin, 2nd Sept. 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·81.

Vingorla, 2nd Sept., 6-27 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west light, thermometer 85, rainfall 7 cents.

Canara, 2nd Sept. 6-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south-westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·94, rainfall 24 cents.

Cannanore, 2nd Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·060, rainfall 18 cents.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

In Piece Goods there has been very little transacted yesterday owing to a large number of native dealers being absent on Malabar Hill. The prices of Grey Goods are, in the absence of any material transactions, nominally unaltered, but to effect sales in quantity lower rates won'd have to be accepted. The holders are, however, not still disposed to establish a reduction in values, as they believe that an improved demand will shortly set in. Bleached Goods continue as quiet as before, but Shirtings, which are very much in excess of their requirements, become daily worse, and prices are declining. Jaconets are very dull, and without a concession in rates no business could be induced. In Dyed and Printed Goods there is no remarkable change to report, except that a general belief is ruling in favour of a large demand.

Cotton.—We have heard of no transactions, and yesterday's figures may be repeated without alteration at all.

In Yarns and Metals no clearances are reported to have transpired, but a rumour in the former is acquiring credit that about 70 bales of Mule No 40 have been disposed of by a native firm at 11 3/16 as. which appears to have no ground at all

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—September 2.

Weir, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, on duty, from Surat.

Watson, Lieutenant, Adjutant 17th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Dhoolia.

Barr, Major General, Staff, on furlough, from Poona, (Sept. 1st.)

DEPARTURES.—September 2.

Wood, Colonel, Adjutant General, on furlough, to Poona.

Hassard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd in Command 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Barr, Major General, Staff, on furlough, to England (Sept 1st.)

miserably. Many reasons were given, but the one most generally accepted at the time was that native combination had ruined the concern; since then no attempt has been made, and all, it would appear, on account of this bugbear, combination.

The nature of the opposition offered would, it is said, take many forms. Animals are to be poisoned, servants bribed, meat spoiled, and even personal safety endangered. To such an extent we hardly believe the combination would ever extend—that natives would ever enter fairly into competition is out of the question, that they would resort to many petty means of annoyance is certain, but with ordinary care all these could be met, and eventually got rid of. It would not be difficult to establish a system, expensive no doubt at first, but cheap if effectual, by which all roguery would be gradually unmasked, and, once detected, stopped for the future: an example once made the attempts would begin to fall off, and at last stop altogether. But the real fight, that any European in such circumstances would have to make, would be to secure the patronage of his own country-men, and even supposing he was known to furnish far superior articles to any produced elsewhere he would still have uphill work to dispose of his wares, for he would find it next to impossible to get the upper hand of our butlers and cooks. Nearly all, in fact we may say all, these people are feed by one tradesman or another, and to force them to come to any European the fee would have to be considerably raised, and even then safety would not be secured. Pass books would be the only probable cure for this, and yet after all the master of the house might never receive the meat bought. This combination on the part of the servants would be a really difficult job to manage, but that it could be accomplished we make no doubt; still, until some solution has been found, we cannot wonder that the attempt to establish some sort of supply farm for the Bombay market is not made. Unless the people of Bombay will help themselves, and give up the habit of trusting all in all to their servants, nothing successful in this line can be done; day after day, year after year, we go on in the same old fashioned way; no one seems to care what articles are got or what is charged for them individually, provided the sum total comes inside a certain amount. We venture to say that the sum charged for pepper, salt, &c., by the butlers at Breach Candy alone would in one week suffice to purchase a very fine carriage and pair. We have only ourselves to thank for the very inordinate prices we pay for the trashy articles we purchase—a settled combination on our own parts would effectually release us from the hands of the natives. We believe such a combination to be not only highly desirable now, but that eventually it will become a positive necessity.

The journey which His Excellency the Viceroy proposes to take over great part of India will be a somewhat unusual, and may be an important, event. As we are at present advised, Lord Northbrook is to hold a Durbar at Umballa on the 19th of next month. There has been much hesitation in regard to the expediency of holding this assembly owing to the amount of fever and cholera which have lately prevailed at Umballa, but the reports from the city improve daily, and the troops are in a healthy condition. Hence it has been, at least provisionally, resolved to hold the Durbar, but in order to diminish the risk of doing so it has been resolved to have it on a much smaller scale than was at first intended. Originally it had been proposed to invite half Rajpootana, but now only the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs and the principal native gentlemen of the neighbourhood will be assembled. In order to be at this meeting the Viceroy proposes to leave Simla on the 13th October, and will leave Umballa immediately after it, so as to be at Umritsur on the 18th. From thence his route lies through Sealkote to Lahore. After visiting and admiring that straggling receptacle of dead men's bones, he visits Mooltan, and from thence steams down the Indus to Kurrachee, that rising port without a market or a producing area, and where the people hang out flags and illuminate their [illegible] not expected that Lord Northbrook will turn aside to visit the important frontier station of Jacobabad or to behold the sterile grandeur of the entrance to the Bolan Pass. He will be on the Indus at a wrong period for attempting either enterprise; and as he is to be in Bombay on the 19th November and will leave Umballa only about a month before, it is obvious that, with the long voyage down the Indus and the three days of sea from the port of Sind, he cannot delay much more than a day or two anywhere upon his journey or make detours either to the right or left, unless it be to that great sight of Kurrachee, the crocodile swamp, better known as the Mugger Tallao. After staying in Bombay for a week Lord Northbrook takes a look at Poona and then proceeds by rail to Madras, from whence he proceeds by sea to Calcutta. There may possibly be time for him just to look at Mahableshwur and Ootacamund, as we understand that his Lordship does not intend to be at Calcutta till about the 20th of December when he expects to meet some of those who are most dear to him. The Viceroy will be in Sind at a pleasant and not particularly unhealthy season, and we may expect to have cool nights by the time he comes to Bombay, even although there may be a very hot October as there was last year. It is no doubt a good thing for an Indian Governor-General to see, at an early period of his residence, as much as possible of the great empire over which he has been called to rule. Even from a business point of view the time thus occupied is not lost. The way in which a Viceroy travels allows of the despatch of a good deal of business; but apart from that, the knowledge of the country gained by travelling over it and the increased interest taken in it, is an immense aid to him in the despatch of his business. It is astonishing how much the mind of any one new to India is hampered by what may be called the A. B. C. of the country, by an immensity of details and names which it is impossible for a stranger to take any interest in and which it is difficult to fix in his memory by means of association. In truth he loses a great deal of time in fixing in, and recalling to, his memory facts and names which have become familiar as household words to those who have been long in the country and have travelled much in it. As a former Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord Northbrook has an advantage in that respect, but not an advantage so great as to make it a matter of small importance to him to refresh and increase his knowledge by personal experience. Personal acquaintance with a place should enable one to run over its capacities and interest with tenfold more rapidity and pleasure than were possible without it. We have no reason to suppose that anything more than a laudable desire to make himself acquainted with India is the motive of Lord Northbrook's proposed journey; but possibly there may be some unacknowledged desire on his part and on that of the India Office to hit upon some arrangement in regard to the capital of India which would be more satisfactory than the plan of migrating from Calcutta to Simla and from Simla to Calcutta every year. It seems to us even very questionable how far these high inland hill stations are suited as a place of residence for Englishmen during months of the year. French, German, and Italian physicians regard the mountain air of the sanitariums and high hotels of Switzerland as an exceedingly powerful medicine, useful in some diseases and in certain states of the constitution, but very injurious in others, and we doubt if the physicians who have given special attention to that subject would recommend the slopes of the Himalya as a suitable place of residence for middle aged and elderly gentlemen who have to go through a great deal of most important public business. It is well-known that one effect of high air is to make most people rather *tête montée*, and there is quite enough of that in the Indian Government without its having recourse to Simla for additional cerebral excitement. It is well enough for people to be up at these inland hill stations for a couple of months in the hot weather, but to reside there for half the year is dangerous rather than otherwise. From a physiological point of view there is a great deal to be said in favour of the air of the sea for the constitution of English men, and it is almost necessary to them in order that they should enjoy good health and that sobe[illegible]

balance of mind which is necessary to the proper conduct of public business. By the air of the sea we do not of course mean such vitiated air as has passed over the swamps and decaying vegetation of the Sonderbund, but rather that which we are enjoying in Bombay at present.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

We have heard from many quarters that a recent "article" of ours upon the description of medical officer required for Bombay has been taken as pointing especially at several learned gentlemen. Indeed we have been written and spoken to upon the subject by several persons whom we highly esteem, and have been almost solicited to name those medical gentlemen whom the terms of our "leader" do not cover. This would be most invidious and would be a direct attack upon the balance who might not be included in such a list. As trustees to convey to the public general views and opinions, we do not feel disposed to allow these columns to become the vehicle of personal attack, and therefore we cannot meet the wishes of the many gentlemen who declare that they positively know that the allusions which were made had pointed reference to them, and consequently wish us to free them of the imaginary stigma which they assert has been attached to their names. A great author has well said that "a nameless "character can only be found out by its similitude "and likeness," and if a cap fit it is not unfair to let the wearer retain it. It is not expedient to write names under likenesses which it now appears several medical gentlemen wish to claim. As public journalists we only sketched the classes of officers who would and who would not suit the appointment, and we think our observations fair and avow them as made in the interest of the public. If they have hurt the feelings of a few we sincerely regret any pain of mind which our plain and uncompromising language may have occasioned, and would remind them that the disqualifications to which we referred should be judiciously considered and not all be strictly insisted on in all cases. So many persons, however, have assigned our words to themselves that we really think no particular individual need feel aggrieved and voluntarily come forward and claim identity with the special class of officers concerning whom we wrote. That our strictures were just is now evident, and that they have been accepted as general is beyond doubt.

The correspondence which we have published on the subject of the selection of the cricketers who are to play in a match called the "North *versus* South" at Poona shows the strong and decided views that Bombay sportsmen entertain upon the way the match has been organised. It appears to us that, while those who are about to enjoy their little game at Poona have a right to play games at cricket as long as they choose and when they choose, they have no justification for making the title of the match continue to be "North *v.* South" as long as the meaning of "North and South" continues to be what it was originally understood to be by cricketers in this Presidency. Again, it appears to us, who have looked at the history of the "North and South" matches that Bombay has been treated with some ingratitude by the mofussil players, because these contests were set agoing mainly by the energy and love of sport of Bombay gentlemen. It is now, perhaps, ten years ago since a gentleman, a good cricketer, a shikaree, a sportsman all around—we may as well say that we allude to Mr. Fraser Hore—met with two kindred spirits, Captain Graham, of the 83d Regiment, and Colonel Stanley Scott, and made arrangements for an annual cricketing bout between players north and south of the Nerbudda—in fact, north and south of the Bombay Presidency. For several years the Poona and Bombay players played, by the geographical arrangement, on the same side, but this made the South team too strong and a cricket arrangement was come to whereby to secure a good game Bombay players brought their best to bear [illegible] as usual, but the Bombay players have been excluded from both sides, without a word of intimation being given to them that they were thus to be ignored in a match which originally owed its creation to Bombay influence. What our local cricketers complain of is not so much the discourtesy that summarily abandoned consultation with them as the injustice of including them by name in a match which they have nothing to do with and making them be nominally sharers in play which it is quite possible they might not admire; because, of course, Bombay must still be supposed to be represented in the match so long as it is dignified with the title "North *v.* South," Bombay being assuredly either North or South of some place or other in this Presidency. A correspondent yesterday said the reason for passing over the claims of our local players to figure in this match with the representative title was that a good game was wanted *above all* and if Bombay were to play its best men in either the so-called North or South team one or other team would be too heavy. This is complimentary to Bombay cricketers, and so long as Poona or mofussil players use it they confess their weakness as compared with Bombay players; but even the desire to have a good game should not be carried out in spite of every other consideration, and one of the first things which the organisers of this Poona game ought to have thought over was whether they were acting fairly—and fair-play is the pride of good cricketers—towards Bombay by retaining a title for their game which by implication included Bombay, though Bombay was really to have neither bat nor ball nor say in the match. If Cambridge oarsmen had been beaten by Oxford players for a number of years, and had in consequence resolved to play Christ Church College instead of Oxford, though still calling the contest the the Oxford and Cambridge match, we fancy the Oxford men would at once have resented the injustice and untruthfulness of the description; and when Bombay cricketers protest against a match being entitled "North against South" when they, possessing the chief cricketing talent in the Presidency, are excluded, they are only doing what should be expected of them. The spirit which has been at work in getting up this misnamed match might well be supposed to arrogate objectionable claims in the match that is to be played between the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency, claims which if admitted would exclude the capital of the west from representation at the wickets; but, although there seems to have been something strange and unsatisfactory in the Gymkhana Committee at Poona making advances to, or receiving the advances of the cricketting representatives of Madras while Bombay was again excluded—a correspondence which probably would have resulted in Poona and the mofussil having the Presidency match in their own hands, had it not been that the letters which have appeared in these columns showed that Bombay players were not deprived of their eyes or wits—we have some satisfaction in being able to assert confidently that this match will not be a farce, but that Bombay players will have the pleasure as well as the mofussil gentlemen of meeting the Madras cricketters on the green field. We understand that Colonel Edwardes, secretary of the cricket department of the Poona Gymkhana, has put himself in communication with the secretary of the Bombay Cricket Club and asked whether they, together with perhaps another, gentleman, could not arrange a meeting to select a proper Presidency team. This shows that the gallant Colonel at least considers that Bombay, whether or not it has any cricketting existence either north or south of the Nerbudda, is yet in the Presidency, and we feel happy in noting the fact with approbation. In the meantime, as regards the present "North and South" affair, the closing sentences of "1. Z." in his letter which we publish to-day tell a tale, and for the sake of the good feeling which should ever adorn cricket we regret that he has had any necessity to utter such sentiments.

Some little time ago the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* drew attention to the very inferior quality of the meat in our markets, remarking at the same time that any attempt made by Europeans to supply the deficiency would be the signal for a combined movement on the part of the butchers to ruin the enterprising spirit by fair means or foul. No one will of course dispute the fact that natives are very tenacious of what they call their rights, that they always regard a European tradesman in their own line as an interloper, and are perfectly willing to put a spoke in his wheel at any available opportunity, but then the strength of such opposition has, in our opinion, been very much exaggerated. Some system of the kind could no doubt have been successfully carried out in days gone by, but at the present time such an objection can hardly exist in reality. The profits of any particular branch of trade, so far as natives are concerned, depend mainly on that combination which they all know so well how to practise, and the rules concerning which they never dare break through. Competition, on the other hand, is the mainstay of European traders, and, knowing the benefit thereof, they seldom, if ever, object to new hands. Residents and purchasers require the best articles procurable at the cheapest possible rate, but unless a strong and healthy competition exists such can never be obtained. So far as regards the business abovementioned we only remember one instance, in 1865 we think it was, where a European attempted to supply Bombay with superior meat. That attempt failed, failed

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* „	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* „	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* „	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* „	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	„	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

Cheetham—September 2nd, at Mazagon, the wife of R. Hyde Cheetham, of a son.

Newell—August 31st, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. W. Newell, P. & O. Co., of a son.

Turner—August 31st, at Kolhapur, the wife of Lieutenant S. Compton Turner, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATH.

Hinton—September 1st, at No. 6, Albion Place, Byculla, of abscess on the liver, Henry Hinton, Esq., aged 60 years, much regretted by his friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Waterfield—August 26th, at Sattara, Captain H. G. Waterfield, B.S.C., Station Staff, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Doutre—August 29th, at Vepery, Madras, of fever, Anne Amelia, daughter of Senior Apothecary A. Doutre, aged 20 years 10 months and 10 days.

Hardy—August 27th, at Morar, Frederick Alexander, son of Army Schoolmaster Thos Pardy, aged 10 months.

Wilton—August 29th, at Morar, Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Quartermaster Sergeant T. Wilton, 24th Brigade R. A., aged 1 year and 6 months.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

Many people will be glad to hear that the much-abused Non-Agricultural Cess of this Presidency is not to be levied during the present official year, that of 1872-73. In March last it was announced that in consequence of the delay in levying the Cess for last official year, while the existing rates were to be continued, the Cess would not be collected till January 1873. That was only postponing the evil day, and the Revenue Commissioners were told to make arrangements for commencing the collection early in January; but now the Government of Bombay has determined to remit the Non-Agricultural Cess altogether for the present year. A resolution to this effect (No. 4381 of 1872, Revenue Department,) was come to yesterday at Poona, and has been communicated to the Press with laudable promptness. It is stated in it that "His "Excellency the Governor in Council is "glad to announce that the state of the "Provincial Revenues enables Government to "exempt during the present official year 1872-73 "all persons from the payment of the Non-Agri-"cultural Cess." It is therefore announced that no steps are to be taken to make any collections on account of it during the current official year. As we are not aware that there has been any exorbitant or uncalled for increase of late in the taxation on land, the present state of the Provincial Revenues would seem to indicate a state of prosperity among the people.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, August 29.

The National Bank of New Zealand has announced a capital of two millions sterling, and will absorb the Bank of Otago.

The injury done to the sub-marine cable near the Australian end is attributed to abrasion by coral. The repairing steamer lost her grappling gear, and was compelled to return to Java for coal and material. The land line is nearly completed.

The agitation against the high price of butcher's meat is spreading.

The Tichborne demonstrations continue.

The disquietude caused by the failure of Gledstanes and Co. for a million and a half is subsiding.

LONDON, 31st August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet but steady and closed firm.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 10⅞d.
Oriental Bank shares	£43-10.
Chartered Bank shares	£15.
„ Mercantile Bank shares	&26.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares	£45.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	97.
4½ do. do. do.	99½.
5½ do. do. do.	107½.
Consols	92¾.

Arrival from Bombay, Leith on 27th instant.

A native paper reports that Lala Baddi Das, of Burra Bazaar, Calcutta, has been appointed Court Jeweller to the Viceroy.

Simla has been visited by large flights of locusts, and for nearly two days the trees and every green thing in Chota Simla were covered with them.

We (*Madras Times*) learn that the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot will not return to Madras with the other Members of Government, who are expected to return early in October, but will start about the end of that month to Bombay, and embark for England.

Another clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Carter, of the Church Missionary Society, has fallen a victim to cholera at Allahabad. Mr. Carter had but lately arrived from England, and almost the last duty he performed was to read the burial service over the Rev. Mr. Fagan.

The *Englishman* says—"Our readers will learn with satisfaction that the official and other papers connected with the Kooka executions, which were most unfairly withheld from Mr. Forsyth, have, by order of Lord Northbrook, been placed in his possession—not without strong opposition in certain quarters, we are informed. It is to be regretted that the Viceroy cannot proceed one step further in this act of justice, and direct those documents, as well as the defence of Mr. Forsyth, to be made public."

To remove misapprehension the Bengal Board of Revenue have ruled that, if a person was assessed under Act XII. of 1871 on an income of Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 1,000, he must be assessed under Act VIII. of 1872 at the same rate. If he was assessed last year under Rs. 1,000, he must be assumed to be unassessable this year. If he was not assessed at all under last year's Act, he may be assessed in this year according to an average of income for such period as the Collector may direct.

With regard to local purchases, in cases of emergency, of stores and materials made by Government from the Railway Companies, and *vice versa*, the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is said to have ruled that bills for payment must be [illegible] by the seller within two months [illegible] of purchase, at the rate of 5 per cent. on the aggregate sum for which the materials are sold, and that when the Government will be called upon to pay interest, an explanation must be submitted to Government by the Department concerned.

The form of the Breeks memorial has now, we may consider, been decided. At a meeting of the sub-committee to the memorial held at Ootacamund some days ago, it was finally resolved to recommend the following proposal for the approval of the General Committee:—"That a piece of ground in or near the market area be enclosed, and planted with ornamental trees, and that in the centre of the enclosure, an iron drinking-fountain, with basin, be erected, and that on each side of the enclosure there be a stone trough for cattle, of some neat design, in keeping with the fountain, to be fed by water from the fountain." The Honorary Secretary was instructed to forward the letter of condolence to Mrs. Breeks, to which a hundred and sixty-six signatures had been affixed. A letter from Dr. Hunter was read, proposing to execute in marble a bust of the late Mr. Breeks, for Rs. 500, and to produce a copy in white Parian porcelain, for Rs. 100, to be forwarded to Mrs. Breeks. The sub-committee declined Dr. Hunter's proposal with thanks, as it did not fall within the resolution of the General Committee.

A private letter to the *Englishman* says that a great deal of money is squandered at Hazareebagh, and that this may have something to do with the resolve with which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is credited. Sixty coolies and four jamadars, at Rs. 4 per month, are, it seems, kept to look after the tiles of the roofs alone. These men, according to the writer of the letter, mend the roofs where they leak, and purposely break tiles elsewhere, in order to keep up the necessity of their being employed. The writer says that no rain could come through the roofs if they were once properly tiled; but he is, we fear, a wicked man, for he adds, "the D. P. W. set their faces against good tiles, because they have not been proposed by themselves." Our contemporary is further told that Rs. 2,000 are spent monthly for punkah-coolies, in a climate in which the thermometer is at 70 degrees in the morning, and never higher in this season than 80 degrees in the evening. It seems that the men do not care for punkahs, and that the coolies have consequently a very pleasant time of it, having little else to do but sleep. Private persons do not require punkahs at Hazareebagh, the officers do not use them, and the men detest them; but as it is the order of Government that Rs. 2,000 shall be spent monthly on them, the mandate is regularly and conscientiously obeyed.

MILITARY ITEMS.

It is said that Colonel Hill, the late Military Accountant, and Colonel Mundy, the Presidency Paymaster, both of whom are now in England on leave, will retire for good in March next on full Colonel's allowances.

The depot of the 56th Regiment (Pompadours), which has been attached to the 2nd battation 16th Regiment, was transferred to the 33rd Regiment on the 20th ultimo.—*Deccan Herald.*

We understand that the officers of the 56th Regiment (Pompadours) intend giving a grand ball shortly in the new Gymnasium near the Band-stand, Wauowrie: great preparations are being made, and we hope to be able to give a more lengthy account in our next issue.—*Ibid.*

Major-General H. Barr, Controller of Military Accounts, left this station on Friday last, amidst the sorrow of every subordinate under him. Almost all the subordinate officers accompanied him to the Railway Station to do honour to the departing gentleman. He is going to England immediately upon his final withdrawal from the sphere of his usefulness.—*Ibid.*

It gives us great pleasure to inform our readers that Colonel Patey, Commanding H. M.'s 56th Pompadours, has entirely recovered from the recent unfortunate accident which befel him sometime ago, while on duty as field officer of the day at Poona. We regret, however, to learn that Colonel Patey has obtained a month's leave of absence, from the 5th instant, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Colonel Patey is not only much liked by the officers and men of his regiment, but he is a great favourite amongst the numerous officers and gentlemen of this station.—*Ibid.*

Preparations have already been commenced for the Madras Camp of Exercise in next cold weather. We hear that the Commander-in-Chief called on officers to volunteer for duty in connection with the camp of exercise, surveying, examining and sketching the country, ascertaining its productive value, &c., &c.; and that of all the officers in Bangalore can boast of, only one sent in his name, and he was an officer in the Royal Artillery. The C. in C. found this sort of thing would not do and the order was sent down that the Sappers and Miners were to do it forthwith. The country within a radius of 20 miles has been split up into districts and each given to a Sapper officer, who is to survey, map, and report fully on the district in his charge.—*Madras Times.*

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST.

On Saturday evening last the long put off case of Sub-Lieutenant Tribe, whose "little difference" with his brother officers of the 9th Lancers has caused so much unpleasantness, was brought before the House by Lord Elcho, in the absence of his relative, Major Anson, in the form of a motion for copies of the proceedings at the Court of Inquiry at Aldershot on Sub-Lieutenant Tribe and of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief's decision on the case. Lord Elcho spoke in his happiest style and in a spirit of great fairness and impartiality. The speech was a wonderfully good one, remarkable for temperate language, close reasoning its grappling of facts, and its grasp of the whole subject. The noble Lord laid bare all the details of this painful affair, and in a calm dispassionate manner brought before the House the not very stirring career of "Cardwell's man" from the time he left the able tuition of Dr. Laumann of Parson's Green, Fulham, whose success, with military candidates is astonishing, to his passing

an impunity that could not be allowed to last for ever. Their punishment is a severe one—at least a canny Scot would think it so—they are being taken back forcibly to the land of their birth.

RAJKOTE, 27TH AUGUST.

VERY SOON a meeting of the chief karbharies of the first and second class States must take place to settle the details concerning the Purdhan Court. There is much speculation going on as to who is to be the president. Many names are mentioned, but until the chief karbharies meet nothing can be definitely settled, as they are to draw up a list of the officers from which the Governor is to select.

There was a rumour that the much-vexed police question was at length decided, but about this there are many difficulties to be overcome before anything satisfactory and final is arrived at. I am of opinion that a recent writer in your columns was rather too severe upon the Federal Sebundee, and in fact I know he was totally wrong in what he told about Mr. Crowley having done the duty of the Federal Sebundee officer: the truth is the writer of the article wanted to be down on Master Syed Ulvee, and whom he designates as a Mahomedan zemindar, whilst in reality it was Mr. Humfrey, who, on hearing of the village in question having been looted, hastend to the spot, and found that Mr. Crowley had already taken up the traces and was in pursuit of the looters; and when Mr. Humfrey demanded all particulars, Mr. Crowley demurred and wished to carry out the measures which he felt sure would secure success, and Mr. Humfrey yielding to his wish retired. Whether he was right or wrong in doing so does not remain with us to decide, but the above is, I believe, the true story, and it is scarcely fair to quote it as an example in favour of abolishing the Federal Sebundee force.

It is quite true that this force was first raised with a definite purpose, that of demolishing the horde of robbers known as the Wagheers. These bands were completely disorganized and routed after the battle of Machurda Hill, where Captains LaTouche and Hibbert were both killed; but it was considered necessary for the safety and protection of the villages situated far from the larger cities that the force should still be kept up, and in the meanwhile steps were to be taken to inaugurate a thoroughly good and efficient police system. At length, after much consideration, two were left out of the many schemes that from time to time have been mooted, but either Government or the Chiefs have been adverse to their adoption. During the last three years this police question has continually cropped up, owing to the immense increase in the number of villages that have been looted, and it has been clearly proved that, however efficient the officers in command may be, the Federal Sebundee is not up to the work that is now necessary for it to perform.

Of the two schemes above mentioned, the one which seemed the most feasible was that which Colonel Anderson advocated. He wished four European superintendents of Police to be appointed, with an average pay of 5 or 600 rupees a month. They were to be merely supervisors of the police arrangements made by the Chiefs in their respective talookas. They were to have no powers of interference. Their duty was merely to report on the state and condition of the police in their districts, and this report was to be made to the Political Agent, who then could advise with the Chief on what measures he could take for the amelioration of his police system. This scheme would have cost the Chiefs from twenty-four thousand to thirty thousand rupees per annum. At the end of the year 1870 this scheme was nearly adopted, but the Thakore of Palitana became its irresistible enemy, declaring that there was no limit to this scheme, the European superintendents might propose vast outlays in the way of extra police sepoys; and with great cunning he showed to his brother Chiefs what an assistance to the Political Agent European superintendents would be, in fact he avowed that they would be nothing less than spies, here and there and everywhere, that they would be the indirect means of bringing to light many little matters just as well kept in the dark. The voice of the prompter soon made itself heard, and the Chiefs one and all declared in favour of the other and more expensive scheme, the raising of a battalion, to number, I think, 600 men, with a European commandant and second in command and a native adjutant. This plan will cost the Chiefs from seventy-two to eighty thousand rupees per annum. It must be remembered that the Chiefs will have, in addition, to keep up their own city and village police just as they do now.

Of course this battalion is to be kept up with more care and in a much more military manner than ever the condemned Federal Sebundee has been, but in fact it will be nearly the same thing; and considering how glaringly the present force is unequal to the requirements of the province, it is sincerely to be hoped Government sanctions the proceeding it will thoroughly investigate the matter, and not allow the Chiefs to harness themselves with a heavy pecuniary obligation, which will probably prove to be as futile as their expenditure in the matter of the Federal Sebundee.

Invitations have been issued which have caused some little merriment, and that they have done so is a clear proof of the utter stagnation that is prevalent. The "*Rajkoomar College*" has requested the pleasure of our company to dinner on Thursday, the 7th of September, to meet Colonel Anderson. When I have partaken of the repast I will endeavour to tell you what sort of dinner "brick and mortar" can give. Also there is a talk of Colonel Anderson's giving a farewell dance to the station during the coming month. The Gymkhana has given one or two fitful splutters. There was a grand pigeon match the other day. Seven dozen of pigeons and only three gentlemen found sporting enough to shoot. Also a cricket match has been played between the military and civil residents of the station, which resulted in the victory of the red-coats. The only play that calls for particular notice was that of the veteran Major Smith, who made the top score as usual, not only in the batting but in bowling down his adversaries' wickets. Perhaps mention should be made also of a Portuguese youth named Francis, who, brought up in the Grant Medical College, must have certainly directed some of his attention to the study of cricket, for he bowls and bats in a very superior way and is a credit to any eleven.

Mr. Jardine has paid a visit to Jamnugger, to assist at the ceremonies at this time going on there. The "Satum and Asbum" annual fairs are being celebrated, and this year the Jam has expressed his intention of carrying out the rites with increased splendour, owing to the Supreme Government having consented to the dearest wish of his heart—the succession of his son Kaloobs, who was born of a Mahomedan woman, to the Rajpoot throne of Nowanugger.

The weather has been intensely hot lately, heavy clouds hanging over and near the station, but as yet we have only had one good downpour, which came on Sunday, and made it a little cooler, but more rain will fall before the end of the week, and then we may hope for a spell of good fine healthy weather.

OOMMEDWAR.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

29TH AUGUST, 1872.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Hon. Sir R. Temple.
Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.
Hon. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.
Hon. E. C. Bayley.
Hon. E. E. Egerton.
Mr. Whitley-Stokes, Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the select committee on the bill to amend Act No. V. of 1872 (*to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay over the Province of Sind.*)

The Hon. Member then presented the report of the select committee on the bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The select committee had not considered it their duty to trench upon questions of principle, but had confined their attention to certain needful alterations which they were assured the hon. gentleman who was sponsor for the original legislation would have asked leave to make, had he had the advantage of deliberation and the opportunity of stating his case afresh. The chief object of the present bill was to remedy an oversight in the Indian Evidence Act by which Act XV. of 1852 was repealed in *toto*. One of the most important of the provisions of Act XV. was to empower all Her Majesty's Courts, and officers employed by them in judicial investigations, to administer oaths to witnesses. That section was of course repealed with the remainder, and by a singular omission there was nothing in the Indian Evidence Act to fill its place. This clause swept out, it was obviously an anxious question whether the powers conferred by Act XV. of 1852 still existed under authority of any other Legislative Act. It appeared certain that commissioners, magistrates, &c., were denuded of their necessary authority, and the hon. member was very doubtful if the High Courts were not equally deprived. He had studied carefully no fewer than five Acts, and all recent charters. Charters as a rule repeal all in former charters inconsistent with their own provisions, and going upon the Acts and the most recent charters, he came to the conclusion, with considerable doubt however, that the High Courts possessed the power to administer oaths, but that the inferior Courts did not. At any rate he could not find it so. He therefore considered it necessary that the Council should pass a bill to amend this defect before the Indian Evidence Act should come into operation: and as the first of September was close at hand he must ask the Council to act upon the report of the select committee and pass the bill now on the table. Mr. Cunningham, who had much to do with the drafting of the Indian Evidence Act, had sent a telegram expressing his anxiety that this matter should not be dealt with until he should have the opportunity of offering certain explanations and suggestions. He (Mr. Hobhouse) entertained no doubt of the advantage that Mr. Cunningham's presence in Simla would confer upon their consultations, but he thought, all things considered, that it was preferable that the present bill should be passed in time to avert mischief. However, that was a question he would leave in the hands of the Council. There must be considered the amount of risk in the event of a witness asking a judge for his authority to administer an oath when the Indian Evidence Act shall come in force. Act VI. of 1872 among other objects sought to relieve scruples, real or affected, of witnesses. It also provided that irregular administration of oath, or substitution of affirmation for oath, should not vitiate proceedings, and that of course greatly facilitated and guaranteed Court procedure; but what could the judge do if a witness were to challenge his power to administer the oath at all? Some judges would not go on with the case, though the Act provides the same penalties for false evidence on affirmation as on oath. There would be great risk to the even course of justice if the defect he had pointed out were not remedied before the first of September. He did not pretend that this short bill would perfect the Act it amended. There were no doubt many weak places not visible at present, but which practice would bring to light, but the Council could not do better than at once pass this bill to cover the slips and gaps which were already discovered. While this bill had been in committee he had been favoured with many more or less valuable criticisms and suggestions from all parts of the country. The new legislation would doubtless, according to custom, undergo much wholesome criticism from the Bench and the Bar. In so important a Legislative Act every originator kept before him the absolute necessity, at a future time, of an amending Act. He thought, however, that if the present bill were passed, further legislation might be postponed for two years, during which time the criticisms already in hand and those which may infallibly be expected should be carefully collected and collated as material to aid in any necessary future revision of the law.

His Excellency the President thought that Mr. Hobhouse had shown sufficient reason for passing the bill, and also for suspension of the rules.—Passed.

Mr. Hobhouse next moved that the report of the select committee on the bill to amend the definition of 'Coin' contained in the India Penal Code, be taken into consideration, and on the Hon. Member's further motion the bill was passed.

Mr. Hobhouse next introduced the bill to repeal Bombay Regulation XIII. of 1827, section 34, clause 9. He explained that this was to get rid of an anomaly in the tariffs prescribed for payment of witnesses, and was a question which the Bombay Government were ordinarily competent to deal with except for financial reasons. The introduction of the bill to the Viceregal Council after approval by the Bombay Government was a matter of form, and on the hon. gentleman's motion the bill was referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the transhipment of goods imported by steamer, and to move that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in two months. It would be sufficient for him to read the statement of objects and reasons, which is—

"Under the provisions of Act XX. of 1867, the Chief Customs Officers in the ports of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay may, under certain circumstances, and subject to rules issued by the Local Government, grant leave to transhipgoods imported by steamer, without payment of duty and without the security required by section 110 of Act VI. of 1863, the Consolidated Customs Act. It is desirable that the Government should have the power to authorize the same practice in Aden, Kurrachee, the ports of Burmah and elsewhere; and the present bill accordinly repeals Act XX. of 1867, and re-enacts its provisions, making them applicable to Kurrachee, Aden, the Burmese ports, and such other ports as the Government of India notifies in the *Gazette*. Power is also given to prohibit the transhipment of any specified class of goods; and the bill contains a clause declaring that opium imported by sea may, if the Local Government think fit, be re-exported on payment of a duty equivalent to the fee which would have been payable, if it had been transhipped."

On the motion of Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman the report of the select committee on the bill to provide for the admission of native military lunatics into asylums was taken into consideration and some slight verbal additions introduced, by which the benefit of the Act might be extended to other than the regular forces, so as to include the Punjab Frontier Force, the Hyderabad Contingent, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton moved for and obtained leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab. Act XV. of 1867, said the honorable member, provided for the regulation and authorisation of Municipal Committees in the Punjaub for five years only, and that term expired on the 1st March 1872. Act II. of 1872 was a temporary measure extending the provisions and authorizations of the former Act for one year only, that the Council might have time to consider the measure more conveniently than the interval then available would allow of, and also to admit of the Council having the benefit of the presence and opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub. The Council, however, had the opinion of the Punjaub Government before Act II. of 1872 passed; and that opinion was unchanged. The law had worked well, and the present bill differed little in principle from its tentative predecessors. Its main provision was to afford the Government greater control over the expenditure of the Municipalities, and to confirm the powers possessed by the local Government to frame rules for the regulation of business. When the Act comes out of the press it will be accompanied, in form of annexure, by copies of all rules hithorto promulgated, in order that His Excellency and the Council might see how His Honor's powers had been exercised.

With a view to early consideration of the new Punjab Canals, &c., Bill, the Council then adjourned for one week.

CRICKET—NORTH *VERSUS* SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust this may be the last time I shall have to trouble you, as I fear I have trespassed upon your valuable space too much already, but I cannot permit the feeble and *Omelette Souffete* attempt of "Longstop," in your to-day's paper, to justify the mode of selecting the North Eleven to remain unanswered. I say, Sir, it matters not one straw which side Bombay plays, North or South, which side is the proper one for it to play on, could easily be settled, once and for all; but my contention is this, that if Bombay (where I submit at present exists, as good, if not better cricket, than in any part of the Presidency) is excluded, it is not a fair North and South match of the Bombay Presidency, in fact it is, as I have said before, no North and South match at all, and has no right to be called by that name—"Mofussil versus Poona" would be the right term for it. "Longstop's" own letter only goes to prove, that for the sake of a good game, Bombay is excluded, and not represented in the match. *Ergo*, I say, it is a suppression of good sport—it is not sportsmanlike, and is worse than Vulpicide.

Again, Sir, as to the selection of the North team. We all know who the captain of the so-called North is (a right good man, but that does not make him a cricketer), and we all know that he lives in Poona; but we don't know in Bombay, who those people are that pressed him to take the post much against his own inclinations. All we know is that Bombay, who has a right to a voice in the matter, was not allowed to have a voice. What would have been thought I should like to know, if the Bombay Cricket Club had pressed Captain Waudby to select the North team, and he had chosen an Eleven without consulting Poona. The case is just the same that has been played in Poona this year. I say that Captain Waudby's Eleven would, if on the ground, have been quite as much entitled to call themselves North, as the Eleven playing to-day in Poona.

I am sure, Sir, I express the feeling of all cricketers in Bombay, when I say that we look upon the North and South match this year with no interest, but great disgust, and that should South come off victorious, we North men in Bombay shall not consider ourselves beaten.

I. Z.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This renovating agents surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks: "After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, for debility. I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists Druggists, and Storekeepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HOW THE BURIAL SERVICE IS SOMETIMES READ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I followed the remains of a friend to the Sewree Cemetery last Sunday evening, and was rather astonished to notice that the clergyman who conducted the funeral service did so with his *hat on*. There was no sun at the time to necessitate or excuse the use of a hat, nor even if there were, do I think that upon such an occasion, when all who surround the grave have their heads uncovered, the clergyman—he who is entrusted with the performance of the most sacred and solemn duty which man can discharge—should mar the solemnity of the proceedings, and I may say disrespect the feelings of the relatives or friends of the deceased, and worse than all dishonour God by conducting the funeral service right through with his hat on. This was *one* noticeable feature in the proceedings; another was the impressionless and matter of fact manner in which the prayers were read. The funeral service is the most affecting as it is the most solemn service in the whole Prayer Book, and ought to be read in a tone and manner compatible with the occasion for which it is intended. I should perhaps not have noticed this defect in the clergyman in question had he not *otherwise* provoked my criticism of his conduct, and I trust that whatever may be his notions of right and wrong he will, after reading this letter, be convinced of the reasonableness of my complaint and for the future take care to keep his hat behind him when he has a funeral service to conduct.

H. S. W.

Bombay, 2nd Sept.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" vs. PARSEE SURNAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Rast Goftar's* attempts to cry down all those who bear the surnames of "Bilimoreas" and "Gamudias" are nothing more than so many insults to the many respectable gentlemen who bear these surnames. The word "Gamudia" means nothing more than "a countryman" or "farmer," and the word "Bilimorea" means nothing more or less than "of Bilimora." Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel bears the surname of "Gamudia" along with others, and one of our Parsee reformers was formerly known by the surname of "Butler," from his father having been a butler to a Mr. Sutherland. Even among Europeans, surnames are often derived from occupation or place of berth, as Spencer from Le Despenser, or the *Steward*; Landseer from a bailiff; and Granger from the superintendent of a Grange. Many names are undoubtedly the mere result of mistake or misspelling, as perhaps our Barnefield is but a corruption of the glorious old Dutch name Barneveldt. A Spanish boy having the Christian name of Beneto became in course of time Ben Eaten; and a foundling named Personne (*i. e.* "nobody") became Mr. Pearson. The *Rast Goftar's* attempts, therefore, to cry down persons merely for their bearing a particular surname are worse than ridiculous—and in all probability *malicious*.

VOX POPULI.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

OUR Simla correspondent writes—

The concessions flung to the Press when the Telegraph Tariff was made "dearer, and dearer still" to the general public, are in the way of being stripped off like rose leaves, one by one. First a circular is issued to remind editors that they must print their telegrams exactly as received, no matter what doubts they may entertain respecting the manipulation of the message, or the accuracy of the correspondent's information. An insane correspondent might telegraph that the Chief of the State had gone up in a balloon, that the snowy range had slid fifty miles nearer Jacko, and that the good chaplain had appeared in the pulpit clad in tartan vestments, print it you must, or pay the extra twelve annas per group to make the message your own property to do what you like with. Next we learn that the "Check office" will not accept anything less than a rupee for a message, so that I must pay for twenty-four words even if six will suffice. To-day I am told that no fractions of a rupee will be received, in which case I am puzzled to think what the four anna and eight anna stamps are for, and I cannot help thinking that the Check office is considerably exceeding its functions in these requisitions.

The ensuing correspondence speaks for itself:—

DEAR SIR,—The telegram sent to you yesterday contains, by your own calculation, 23 chargeable words, but by the rules of this Department it contains 25 chargeable words, "Commander-in-Chief" being three. The message has been returned by the Check office, Calcutta, as being undischarged, the rates being, correctly, Re. 1 for any number of words not exceeding 24; Rs. 2 for any number above 24 and not exceedingly 48; and so on. Should the sender of a message decline paying any undercharges

Please reply,—Yours faithfully.

[Simla, 28th August 1872.] Telegraph Master.

To which your correspondent suavely responded:—

SIMLA, 28th August 1872.

Telegraph Master, Simla.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of this date is the first intimation I have received of the novel mode of charging for Press messages described by you, which I believe to be contrary to both the spirit and letter of the Government Press rules of which I am sorry I do not possess a copy to refer to, but the very existence of four annas stamps is sufficient to show that there is some misconception on the part of the Check office.

It was only the other day that I was refused the privilege of sending four anna and eight anna messages, and if the charges on all the messages I have sent to my principals require similar adjustment it will involve a demand upon my purse as serious as it will in my humble opinion be unjustifiable.

I think you should take the Traffic Director's orders on the subject, and if the demand be considered a just one send in a bill from the beginning of the season to date, to the newspapers with which I correspond.—I am, yours truly,

N. B.—In the way the rules have hitherto been interpreted my message was fully paid for, viz. Rs. 1-4 for 25 words, or say 5 groups at 4 annas each.

I may remark that the message is nearly four months old. Who is the financial genius to be credited with this imperious alteration of official practice, with retrospective effect? This is a question for the Press at large, and proprietors should take joint action in any representation that may be offered to Government. I cannot help thinking it must be a blunder of some newly-appointed official with more zeal than sense, more assumption than discretion.

BOMBAY.

INFANTICIDE.—On Saturday the body of a newly-born native male child was found by the police in a drain at Parell.

A LIBRARY AT PAHLUNPORE.—During last month a library was opened at Pahlunpore by the exertions of several native gentlemen of that place.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-eight European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

CHOLERA.—Three cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Sunday—one at Chowpatty, one at the Marine Lines, and one at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Sunday a portion of a house, belonging to one Govind Crushna, and situated at Candawady lane, fell, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Up till Saturday nearly Rs. 21,700 had been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

CRUELTY TOWARDS ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Rama Ruckmajee, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing his bullocks, and was fined Rs. 10.

INQUEST.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Baboo Syrang Street concerning the death of a Mahomedan named Hosseein Ally Shaik Adam. The jury found that the man had died from heart disease.

LOCUSTS AMONG THE COTTON IN AMERICA.—A European firm in Bombay, says the *Rast Goftar*, has received a a telegram to the effect that locusts have made their appearance in the cotton crops at America.

A NATIVE VAGRANT.—A Maratha named Syana Potajee, a vagrant, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of cotton belonging to one Cutta Hunsraj.

THE FORT PROPRIETORY SCHOOL.—A gymnasium is shortly to be opened in connection with the Fort Proprietory School, which is at present ably conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Hormusjee Jehangbier Paruck.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY HINTON.—Mr. Henry Hinton' one of the oldest schoolmasters and a well-known photographer of this city, is dead. The deceased had been ailing for some time past, and died at Albion Place on Sunday.

THE ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Palitana, with a number of his followers, arrived here by special train from Ahmedabad yesterday. He has taken up his residence temporarily in the bungalow of Mr. Nursey Natha, Byculla.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mussulman named Bhowakhan Hajeekhan was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a bundle of firewood, the property of one Rajoon Hurjee, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee, third magistrate of police, yesterday committed a Mussulman named Oomer Ismael for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Pecaree, woman.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Salmin Muphta was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession a piece of iron, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

BURSTING OF A STEAM-PIPE ON BOARD SHIP.—In consequence of the bursting of a steam-pipe on board the P. and O. steam-ship Golconda two men named Mabrook Ebrahim and Jooma Syrang were seriously injured, and they were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED PARSEE SECT OF CABUL.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* suggests the advisability of appointing a committee of respectable and educated Parsee gentlemen with the object of making enquiries about the new Parsee sect known as "Shapoos" and residing somewhere beyond Cabul.

SUMMARY SUITS.—At the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, two summary suits were called on yesterday,—the Chartered Mercantile Bank v. Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter and Veerchund Curumchund v. C. W. Leggatt and Co. Neither of the parties appeared, and the suits were ordered to be struck out.

EXAMINATION OF THE SURAT MISSION ENGLISH SCHOOL.—The annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Surat Mission English School took place on Tuesday, the 27th ult., at the premises of the school. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Newnham. The prizes were next distributed as usual.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a man named Mingul Bechoo, who on the 21st ult. accidentally fell into a boat and was seriously hurt. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Saturday. The enquiry has been adjourned till Thursday next.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 276 prisoners in the House of Correction, Byculla, yesterday. Of these, 52 were under sentences from the High Court, 188 from the Magistrates of Police, 34 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 185 were natives, and the remaining 91 were Europeans.

FEAST OF N. S. DE MONTE.—The Feast of N. S. de Monte will take place on Sunday, the 8th instant, at the little Chapel on Bandora Hill; the High Mass will be solemnized at half-past 11 A.M., during which a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Father Archanjo Lobo. On Monday, the 9th instant, a requiem mass will be said at 10 A.M. with orchestra, for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Archdeacon A. M. Soares, Vicar-General.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Sadoola Ahmed Goley and seventeen others were placed before Mr. Nana Morojee; the first was charged with keeping a common gaming-house, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. The prisoners were adjudged guilty. The first was fined fifteen rupees, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment; the second and third eight rupees each, with the alternative of sixteen days' imprisonment; and the rest were fined in sums varying from two to three rupees each.

CURIOUS DISPUTE AMONG THE PORWADY BANIA CASTE.—For a few days past a dispute has existed among the Porwady Banias who have 400 houses in Surat, and 50 houses in Bombay. It seems that it has been the practice of the caste-people to celebrate the marriages of their children in Surat. Some of the castemen residing in Bombay found it inconvenient and expensive to go to Surat, and they celebrated the marriages of their children in Bombay. When the people at Surat learnt about this they entered into an agreement not to keep any intercourse with their castemen in Bombay, and the latter not less proud resolved to entertain similar feeling towards their Surat compatriots.

THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Gujerat Friend* thus writes about Mr. Chatfield, Acting Director of Public Instruction [illegible] his new office face power and capacity for administrative work. As a Director of Public Instruction he is, in my opinion, destined to achieve a renown equal to that of any of his predecessors. Without any pretentions to brilliancy Mr. Chatfield is a hard-working, bold, and patient man, and his selection to the most important post which he at present so worthily fills demonstrates the wisdom of Government." This paper, however, thinks it a defect in Mr. Chatfield that when once he forms an opinion he sticks to it.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT POONA.—To-morrow there will be a grand handicap of pigeon shooting of 21 birds at the rate of seven birds per day, which will be continued for two more days, that is on the 5th and 7th instant, when it will be concluded. There are altogether three good prizes for good round sums, namely Rs. 180, 75, and 45 each. Colonel Laughton, the honorary secretary, deserves much credit for the interest which he takes in these sports. We hope that the weather may continue as fair as it has done for the past week, and that nothing may interfere to mar these interesting sports.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 2.

HIGH COURT.—3RD SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

244-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hajee Ismael Seedick v. Hajee Molladina Sullimun.
366-72—C. Tyabjee—Heppoottalla Tournier v. Machowdas Ghella and another.
398-72—In Person—Soorjee Damjee v. Sha Blarmull Poonja.
402-72—In Person—Soorjee Damjee v. Sha Coresey Nansey.
416-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hugh Dugan Fisher and another v. Tyeb Dawood Khan and another.
417-72—Thacker and Chalk—Framjee Bomanshaw v. Tyabjee Dawood Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldass Chugondass v. Nurrotumdas Jaithabhoy—Leathes and Crawford. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SHORT CAUSES.

395-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fallonjee Shapoorjee and another v. Ramah widow—C. Tyabjee.
396-72—Shapoorjee and Thakoordass—Cassum Hajee Metha v. Jugga Ludha and others—Mody.
397-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Robert Mitchell E. and others v. Purshotum Megbjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
406-72—Shamjee Mooltanee—Govindram G. v. Memon Noor Mahomed, &c.—No appearance.
409-72—A. Framjee Eduljee Pestonjee Patel v. Dinshaw Jewanjee and another—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

247-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Jewraj and others v. Memon Gunney Sullimon and others—No appearance.
256-71—Dallas and Lynch—Burjorjee Framjee and others v. Heerjee Hunsraj and others—J. Gopal.
258-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidass Khimjee v. Soondercjee Govindjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
292-71—Mody—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee v. Pestonjee Dinshaw—In Person.
284-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Loudon, Esq., v. Damodhur Hurjeewundass—Manisty and Fletcher.
269-71—Tyabjee Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy v. A. D. Robertson—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
307-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Pascoal Fernandes v. Merwanjee Framjee—Crsigie, Lynch and Owen.
309-71—Dallas and Lynch—Mana Heerjee v. Poonjabai widow—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

341-72—Shapoorjee and Thackoordass v. Rustomjee Byramjee and another—No appearance.
410-72—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and Mediterranean Bank Limited v. Babajee Ruzgoonathjee—No appearance.
411-72—Dallas and Lynch—The same v. Goverdhun Khimjee—No appearance.
412-72—Dallas and Lynch—The same—v. Bomonshaw Cowasjee—No appearance.
413-72—Dallas and Lynch—The same v. Goverdhun Judoo—No appearance.
414-72—Dallas and Lynch—The same v. Bulvund Crustnara—No appearance.

In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abboo Bebanee, claimant.

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.

Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo de Azavido and another v. Petitioner.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Luxuman Sadasewsett, deceased, Nurbai widow of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch v. Shewshunker Sadasewsett—Thacker and Chalk—Part heard.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ruttonjee Manockjee Zanajee, deceased, Cooverbai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Manockbai and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

LONG CAUSES.

71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heralal Shigandj—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tulleckchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.
104-71—Tyebjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.
405-72—Dr. Dallas for Pauper, Sutlabhaumbai, widow v. Bai Nuncan, widow.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. Ionis, 1,144 tons, Captain John W. Firth, arrived yesterday from Akyab, (July 13th) with a cargo of rice.

THE s. s. MILBANKE, 843 tons, Captain G. H. Smith, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, (July 15th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalez, and Mrs. Gerawitch.

THE BARQUE KUSROVIE, 374 tons, Captain J. de Padua, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar (August 14th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. C. Doet, C. R. de Souza, G. de Souza, John Gonsalves, A. Menezes, A. Pinto, S. Fernandes, and twenty deck passengers.

THE s. s. HIDALGO, 1,270 tons, Captain G. Edward, arrived yesterday from London (July 30th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Smith, Miss Sellons, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, Mr. Drew, Dr. G. Grant, Captain Magrath, Miss Magrath, Captain and Mrs. Cracroft, Mr. and Mrs. Martindell, three Misses Martindell, Master Martindell, and Mr. Martindell.

THE iron shipbuilding trade of the Northern rivers which had shown such remarkable activity for so long a time, is perceptibly becoming less vigorous, and unless there is a great change shortly there is every likelihood of it becoming extremely dull before Christmas. The iron shipping trade of the North is at present comparatively unprofitable, through a complete stagnation of the Black Sea and Baltic corn trades, which the high outward rates for coals to the Mediterranean and Baltic do not compensate. A large number of payments will have to be made on account of new shipping between this time and March. As a good few partnerships had calculated upon the ships' earnings to partly meet these payments, without the vessels become more profitable many persons will have to realize other securities to meet those obligations. Corn freights are so bad that many steamers, after discharging in the Mediterranean ports, instead of proceeding into the Black Sea, are coming back to Spain to load ore for Great Britain and Holland. A good few steamers are also going out to the United States and British America laden with iron railway rails for the outward voyage. They will bring corn back. Under the circumstances of the trade there are few orders in the market, and the iron and labour markets are so unsettled that iron shipbuilders are very reluctant to enter upon fresh engagements, except with a good margin of profit for contingencies. Trade is also falling off from the marine engine works from the same causes. There is now more work on hand in the principal Newcastle shops for locomotives than for marine engines.—*The Times.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
11	54 m	5	11	Tuesday..... 3	5	31 m	5	8
11	55 a	4	6		6	2 a	4	7
.....		.....		Wednesday .. 4	6	0 m	5	10
0	18 a	6	2		6	27 a	5	2
0	27 m	5	0	Thursday..... 5	6	31 m	5	10
0	44 a	6	3		6	56 a	5	2
1	2 m	5	3	Friday 6	7	4 m	5	10
1	11 a	6	0		7	25 a	5	3
1	36 m	5	4	Saturday..... 7	7	37 m	6	2
1	40 a	5	6		7	57 a	4	9
2	15 m	5	0	Sunday 8	8	13 m	6	2
2	9 a	4	9		8	34 a	3	11
3	5 m	4	4	Monday..... 9	8	55 m	5	5
2	39 a	3	9		9	14 a	2	7

Moon—New, 3rd, 5h. 43m. A.M.

SPORTING.

THE following shows the result of the stable lottery on the Deccan Derby for English and Colonial Maidens:—

No.	Stable	By whom drawn.	Purchaser	Sold for
44	Major Probyn's.	Ally Reza and Abdool Rahmon pays	A. Ramon	540
215	H. H. A. Khan's	Probyn and Mr homed Bep pays	H. H. Aga Khan & Al Rahmon..	1200
194	Ali Abdoola.....	Probyn	A Rahmon	50
251	Shaw's	Ali Abdoola.....	.....	
282	Capt Hogg's	Oldfield.....	.....	
192	N. Manockjee.....	Ali Abdoola.....	Owner	400

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST AUGUST).

A HEAVY thunderstorm took place on the night of the 16th accompanied with rain. The fall was not sufficient to fill any of the reservoirs, but a small quantity was collected in the Coghlan Tank, which has been sold on the public account.

communicate.

INDIAN ITEMS.

KING DENGUE seems to have found his way into Palaveram, and we learn from that quarter that Captain Moore, the Adjutant of the 13th Regiment N. I. stationed there, and about a dozen men of that Corps, are suffering from the dreaded disease.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA is expected to return from his Assam tour on Thursday next; but he will leave Calcutta for the visitation of the Punjab on the following Tuesday. During his short stay his Lordship will formally induct the new Archdeacon at the Cathedral.—*Indian

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The coal and iron trades of the Tyne, Wear, and Northern districts generally are much too excited to be very re-assuring to steady business men. Everything is so uncertain and shifting that it is impossible to calculate a week ahead, and most people wish that they were in a calmer region of business, and that trade was less feverish and excited. Last week a number of coal merchants from Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, and some of the channel ports were at Newcastle in considerable anxiety about their winter supplies. As before reported in *The Times*, it was thought that very many of the merchants at the large ports, in the belief that the high prices of coals which were current in the spring and in the early part of the summer could not be sustained, had allowed their stocks to get low, and that as the autumn began to approach they would rush into the market in a sort of panic to get their supplies made up. That has proved to be the case, and last week small coasters were engaged from a month to six weeks in advance to load coals for the large ports. The freights which have been paid are very high, and have not been known in the North for this class of vessels for a very long time previous. The following were on offer on Saturday :—Per keel.—Plymouth, 12*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.*, and in some instances, it is stated, as high as 14*l.* per keel has been paid ; Teignmouth, Torquay, and Exeter, 11*l.* 10*s.* per keel. Per ton.—Budleigh Salterton, 13*s.* ; Folkestone, 8*s.* 3*d.* ; Lowestoft, 7*s.* ; Lynn, 8*s.* ; Margate, 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* ; Poole, 13*s.* to 14*s.* ; Rochester, afloat, 7*s.* 3*d.* ; Shoreham, 7*s.* ; Weymouth, 9*s.* 6*d.*; Yarmouth (Norfolk), 7*s.* to 8*s.* per ton. To France and other neighbouring ports proportionate rates have to be paid. The prices of coals as quoted by the merchants on Newcastle Exchange yesterday were :—Best households, about 21*s.* per ton, terms from three to four weeks ; gas, best, about 20*s.* 6*d.*, terms 12 to 18 colliery working days ; steam, 18*s.* 6*d.*, terms 12 to 16 working days. Manufacturing coals are equally high, and are hard to get. There is a good deal of inquiry for coals to be sent out to the Baltic also, and no doubt this demand will be continued until the end of the season.

The collieries have been working very steadily during the past ten days. The question of the present condition of the coal trade and the limitation of the outputs by the pitmen was raised last week by Mr. H. Taylor, one of the large Northumberland coalowners, at the annual meeting of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutions, held in the town of Blyth, in the heart of the Northumberland mining district. Mr. Taylor was president of the meeting. In his address, which was on the duration of the coalfields and present state of the trade, he said that at the same period last year the coalowners were glad to sell their coal at a very moderate price, seeing no indication in the horizon of the extraordinary demand that was about to arise for coal. They made heavy contracts, and were now suffering in consequence of having to fulfil those engagements. Somehow the demand for coal began to increase very rapidly. Everybody wanted coal ; the foreigners wanted more coal, and more coal was required for home consumption ; and people naturally began to inquire what was the cause of such an extraordinary state of things. He would refer to two or three of the causes. In the first place, the iron trade had so enormously developed that in the manufacture of the increased quantity it was but reasonable to suppose that four million tons of coals were required. Another reason was that the manufactures on the Tyne and elsewhere were marvellously prosperous, the amount of trade now being done compared with what was formerly carried on being almost inconceivable. Those concerns required large additional supplies of coal; and then, again, there was the steam shipping trade, whose demands were also largely increasing. Twenty years ago screw steamers were scarcely in use, but the present mode of navigation contributed to increase the demand for coal, and it was reasonable to suppose that in a few years' time those steamers would take the whole sea trade, as the locomotives had monopolized the land trade. The most serious matter, however, was the reduced output of coal ; and there was no doubt about this, that as compared with last year the output of coal in the United Kingdom was ten million tons less. If they took that quantity, and assuming at the same time that the increased demand on the year should have been five or six millions of tons, they had a falling off of 15 or 16 millions of tons, as compared with what the consumption would have been had they been able to meet all the demands. That, in his judgment, was the cause of all the mischief. He did not think the iron trade alone would have had such an effect upon the coal trade, but the true cause of the evil was the short output. And what was the reason of that ? The hours of labour had been reduced something, more than 20 per cent. ; and there was an Act of Parliament about being passed which would still further shorten the hours of boys, who were an important element prospect before them of having the production reduced to the extent of something like 20 per cent. Well, that was a most serious matter, and taught him to believe that in future they must expect a permanently higher price of coal ; for, unless they could work the quantity required to meet all the demands of the country, it was clear they must have advanced prices. Higher prices did not follow in the same ratio as the 20 per cent., because if labour increased 20 per cent. coal would go up 60 per cent. Everybody became afraid when wages rose of not getting a supply, and at once rushed into the market, and the value of coal advanced 60 or 70 per cent. This was a state of things nobody ever dreamt of, and which he was afraid might in time to come very materially injure the country. The export of coals had increased, though not much this year, it being about 12 million tons against about 11½ millions last year. There were many reasons why the foreigner was so anxious to get his coals this year. He came over last year and made his contracts for 1872, and finding that coal was now much dearer than it formerly was, and that it was rising in price, he was doing all he could to get his contracts fulfilled at, perhaps, 30 or 40 per cent. lower than the current value of coals. He was very anxious to have coals, knowing very well that next year he must pay a larger value for them. That might account for part of the increase which had occurred. The men, of course, do not admit the charges made against them that they are idling their time. The regular pitmen, however, blame the strangers who have been brought to the collieries, as being idle and irregular, though they say that they themselves do fully a fortnight's work in the pit. Notwithstanding the high wages, many of the collieries are short-handed, and if as a rule the men are working fewer hours a day, neither have the pits their full complement of hands. The working men of the North work fewer hours a day than they did two years ago, and pitmen, who, as a rule, object to overtime upon principle, have shortened their hours too. Except the off-handed men, pitmen are paid upon results that is, upon the quantity of coals that they put out ; and, except the effect that shorter working hours have in diminishing the yield of the pits, the question of a day's work does not arise.—*Times.*

THE "TIMES" ON THE LIVINGSTONE DESPATCHES.

(*Times*, Aug. 7.)

Letters, the genuineness of which it is impossible to doubt, have been received by the Foreign Office from Dr. Livingstone, and, with praiseworthy promptitude, given to the public. A communication regarding the fate of Cabinets or dynasties could hardly be received with greater interest. Everywhere they have been read as if they came from one we all know, and related to subjects in which we are all concerned. The writer is only a plain Scotch missionary ; the scene of his explorations is not only far remote, but almost unknown, inaccurately laid down on the best and newest maps, and appearing as a blank in nine-tenths of the Atlases which are to be found in English libraries. The names are outlandish, the people described barbarous and uninteresting, the geography confused and doubtful. Yet the narrative enchains us by our sympathy with the energy and heroism, the skill and resource, the quickness of perception, and the fine spirits of the author. We perceive that none but a very remarkable man could give such an account of himself and his doings. We understand how those who had a personal acquaintance with Livingstone think of him with affection, and express the firmest conviction that he has been doing what he set out to do. Letters like these reveal the man more than books which are composed in comfort and peace of mind after a return home. It is easy to be cheerful and humorous, as so many travellers are, in an English armchair when all dangers are past ; for the adventures of savage life are far more amusing when they are over than when they are encountered. To write with good nature and good spirits, with clearness and accuracy of detail, amid the privations of the journey and the ever-present danger calls for a nature of uncommon endowments. Such an one is Livingstone's. When we find him describing with skilful pen the oppressive luxuriance of tropical vegetation, entering into geographical speculations, invoking the philanthropy of Europe against a slave trade more ruthless than that of Guinea, treating each subject with singular directness and force, and know that all this time he is a lean, ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-shod, fever-stricken wayfarer, surrounded by barbarous races, dependent upon lying and thieving servants, and upon European agents on the coast who, whatever their intentions, seem to have been very unfortunate in their endeavours to communicate with him and help him, we feel how exceptional a man we possess in this great explorer.

To scientific persons, and, indeed, to the curious generally, the most interesting part of Dr. Livingstone's communications will be that which relates to the sources of the Nile. Englishmen may be excused for giving themselves a special concern in all that relates to this problem, for its solution has been hitherto worked out by our countrymen. Speke, Grant, Burton, Baker have successively laboured to unveil that mystery of ages. The world dreamt that the task had been accomplished, and that in the great Lakes which lie under the Equator were the sources of the Egyptian stream. They were represented, and they figure on our new maps, as immense sheets of water at an extraordinary elevation ; the Victoria Nyanza being 3,500 feet above the sea, and the Albert Nyanza more than 2,700. From these and from the highlands above them pour innumerable streams, which some hundreds of miles northward unite to form the majestic volume of the White Nile. Dr. Livingstone bids us modify these conceptions. According to him, the Nile has a longer course and a more remote origin than even the latest geographers have imagined. According to Speke and his brother travellers, the Nile has the longest direct course of any river of the globe, extending over no less than thirty degrees of latitude. But Dr. Livingstone carries its sources some ten degrees farther south, and bids us form a still higher notion of its grandeur. On this subject we shall content ourselves with calling attention to the precise statements of the last discoverer. Their accuracy is likely to be the subject of very lively discussions. Already the geographers of every country are preparing for the controversy, and the annual scientific gathering at which such matters are treated will allow all to have their say. Dr. Livingstone's discovery is communicated to the Foreign Office in a despatch addressed to Lord Clarendon from Ujiji, and dated the 1st of November, 1871. He says that Speke's mistake was a foregone conclusion. When he discovered the Victoria Nyanza he at once leapt to the conclusion that in it lay the sources of the Nile. As we understand Dr. Livingstone, he would suggest that Speke confounded some smaller lakes with the great sheet of water which he described to his countrymen. "These three or four lakes," says Dr. Livingstone, which have been described by several intelligent Suaheli who have lived for years on their shores, were run into one huge Victoria Nyanza. But no sooner," he continues, "did Speke and Grant turn their faces to this lake to prove that it contained the Nile fountains than they turned their backs to the springs of the river of Egypt, which are between 400 and 500 miles south of the most southerly portion of the Victoria Lake." Baker believed in the Albert Lake as Speke in the Victoria. Both were mistaken, according to Livingstone, and not till now has the problem been fully solved.

The revelations on the internal slave trade will interest a still larger part of the public than that which concerns itself with the source and the affluents of the Nile. Dr. Livingstone, amid all his own miseries and dangers, gives his chief thoughts to the races among which he wanders. He is a geographer and a naturalist, but he is, above all, a missionary, and it is curious to see how instinctively he takes the part of the weak and oppressed. Of all the people in those regions, the worst, according to his estimate—and others agree pretty closely with him—are the half-caste Mahomedans, the children of Arabs and negro women. If there be any contest for the lowest place in the matter of morality, it must be between them and the Banian settlers, who are protected British subjects, and under that protection carry on the slave trade wholesale. Of these Dr. Livingstone says, "The Manyema cannibals, among whom I spent more than two years, are innocents compared with our Banian fellow-subjects. By their Arab agents they compass the destruction of more human lives in one year than the Manyema do for their flesh-pots in ten." Of these same Manyema, for whom he has evidently a kindly feeling, he says that he heard much of their cannibalism, but could never find any proof of it, though he offered goods of considerable value for the privilege of being present at one of these entertainments. From these and other letters of Dr. Livingstone, it is evident that Central and Eastern Africa offer a great scope for the philanthropist, and their state might well invite the attention of our Government, which in its time has moved the world so much in the matter of slavery. When Livingstone comes back he will be able to give us more clearly and at large his opinions on the subject. For his return we shall now all be looking ; and we hope, for the credit of the British name, that there will be no more talk of the impossibility of finding him, and of giving him that assistance which is necessary for the completion of his work. When his task is completed, and not before, may we hope to hear his experiences and his advice from his own mouth.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND MR. STANLEY.

The following letter has been addressed by Sir Henry Rawlinson, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, to Mr. Stanley :—

"In the name of a Committee of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society which has just held its meeting, I beg to return you our best thanks for the transmission of direct intelligence from Dr. Livingstone to several members of the Council of this Society. This is the very earliest opportunity at which it was possible to convey their thanks, as the letters in question did not reach their destination until the latter end of last week. I take this opportunity of begging you, in the name of the Committee, to accept our most cordial acknowledgments for the timely succour rendered to Dr. Livingstone in his great need, and the expression of our admiration of the energy, perseverance, and courage with which you conducted your expedition.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant."

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DESPATCHES.

In the second despatch addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, under date of Ujiji, Nov. 1, Dr. Livingstone says :—

"I became aware of Mr. Young's Search Expedition only in February last, and that by a private letter from Sir Roderick Murchison. Though late in expressing my thankfulness, I am not the less sincere in now saying that I feel extremely obliged to Her Majesty's Government, to the Admiralty, to Captain Richards, to Sir Roderick Murchison, to Mr. Young, and all concerned in promoting the kind and rigorous inquiry after my fate. Had the low tone of morality among the East African Mahomedans been known, Musa's tale would have received but little attention. Musa is perhaps a shade better than the average low-class Moslem, but all are notorious for falsehood and heartlessness. When on the Shire we were in the habit of swinging the vessel out into midstream every evening, in order that the air set in motion by the current of the river might pass through her entire length the whole night long. One morning Musa's brother-in-law stepped into the water, in order to swim off for a boat to bring his companions on board and was seized by a crocodile ; the poor fellow held up his hand as if imploring assistance in vain. On denouncing Musa's heartlessness he replied, 'Well, no one tell him go in there.' At another time, when we were at Senoua, a slave woman was seized by a crocodile ; four Makololo rushed in, unbidden, and rescued her, though they knew nothing about her. Long experience leads me to look on these incidents as typical of the two races. The race of mixed blood possesses the vices of both parents, and the virtues of neither. I have had more service out of low-class Moslems than any one else. The Baron van der Decken was plundered of all his goods by this class in an attempt to go to Nyassa. As it was evidently done with the connivance of his Arab guide, Seyed Majid ordered him to refund the whole. It was the same class that by means of a few Somauli ultimately compassed the Baron's destruction. In Burton's expedition to Ujiji and Uvira, he was obliged to dismiss all his followers of this class at Ujiji for dishonesty. Most of Speke's followers deserted on the first appearance of danger, and Musa and companions fled on hearing a false report from a half-caste Moslem like themselves that he had been plundered by Mazitu at a spot which, from having accompanied me thither and beyond it, they knew to be 150 miles, or say 20 days' distant, and I promised to go due west and not turn northward till far past the beat of the Mazitu. But in former journeys we came through Portuguese, who would promptly have seized deserters ; while here, at the lower end of Nyassa, we were on the Kilwa slave route, where all their countrymen would fawn on and flatter them for baffling the Nazarenes, as they call us Christians. As soon as I turned my face west, they all ran away, and they had no other complaint to make but 'the Mazitu.' All my difficulties in this journey have arisen from having low-class Moslems, or those who had been so before they were captured. Even of the better class, few can be trusted. The Sultan places all his income and pecuniary affairs in the hands of Banians from India. When the gentlemen of Zanzibar are asked why their Sultan intrusts his money to aliens alone, they readily answer it is owing to their own prevailing faithlessness. Some, indeed, assert with a laugh that if their Sovereign allowed any of them to farm his revenue, he would receive nothing but a crop of lies. In this case, religion and morality are completely disjoined."

In a postscript, dated the 15th of November, Dr. Livingstone adds :—

"I have just learnt that Musa and companions, after breaking their engagement to serve for 20 months, which was formally entered into before Mr. Sunley, went to that gentleman, and after solemnly assuring him that I had been murdered, demanded pay for all the time they had been absent, and received it. They received from me advance of pay and clothing amounting to £40 sterling. I now transmit the particulars to Dr. Kirk, the political agent, and demand that the advances and also the pay should be refunded ; for if they are allowed to keep both as the reward of falsehood, the punishment enjoined to be inflicted by Lord Stanley will only be laughed at."

In the third despatch, which is also addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, from Ujiji, November 1, 1871, Dr. Livingstone says :—

"I wrote a very hurried letter on the 28th ultimo and sent it by a few men who had resolved to run the risk of passing through contending parties of Banyamwezi and mainland Arabs at Unyanyembe, which is some 20 days east of this. I had just come off a tramp of more than 400 miles beneath a vertical torrid sun, and was so jaded in body and mind by being forced back by faithless cowardly attendants that I could have written little more though the messengers had not been in such a hurry to depart as they were. I have now the prospect of sending this safely to the coast by a friend, but so many of my letters have disappeared at Unyanyembe when entrusted to the care of the Lewale or Governor, who is merely the trade agent of certain Banians, that I shall consider that of the 28th as one of the unfortunates, and give in this as much as I can recall. I have ascertained that the watershed of the Nile is a broad upland between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south latitude, and from 4,000ft. to 5000ft. above the level of the sea. Mountains stand on it at various points, which, though not apparently very high, are between 6,000ft. and 7,000ft. of actual altitude. The watershed is over 700 miles in length, from west to east. The springs that rise on it are almost innumerable—that is, it would take a large part of a man's life to count them. A bird's-eye view of some parts of the watershed would resemble the frost vegetation on window panes. They all begin in an ooze at the head of a slightly depressed valley. A few hundred yards down, the quantity of water from oozing earthen sponge forms a brisk perennial burn or brook a few feet broad and deep enough to require a bridge. These are the ultimate or primary sources of the great rivers that flow to the north in the great Nile valley. The primaries unite and form streams in general larger than the Isis at Oxford or Avon at Hamilton, and may be called secondary sources. They never dry, but unite again into four large lines of drainage, the head waters or mains of the river of Egypt. These four are each called by the natives Lualaba, which, if not too pedantic, may be spoken of as lacustrine rivers, extant specimens of those which, in pre-historic times, abounded in Africa, and which in the south are still called by Bechuanas 'Melapo,' in the north, by Arabs 'Wadye ;' both words meaning the same thing—river-bed in which no water ever now flows. Two of the four great rivers mentioned fall into the central Lulaba, or Webb's Lake River, and then we have but two main lines of dainage as depicted nearly by Ptolemy. The prevailing winds on the watershed are from the south-east. This is easily observed by the direction of the branches, and the humidity of the climate is apparent in the number of lichens which make the upland forest look like the mangrove swamps on the coast. In passing over 60 miles of latitude, I waded 32 primary sources from calf to waist deep, and requiring from 20 minutes to an hour and a quarter to cross stream and sponge ; this would give about one source to every two miles. A Suaheli friend, in passing along part of the lake Bangweolo during six days, counted 23 from thigh to waist deep. This lake is on the watershed, for the village which I observed on its north-west shore was a few seconds into 11 degrees south, and its southern shores and springs and rivulets are certainly in 12 degrees south. I tried to cross it in order to measure the breadth accurately. The first stage to an inhabited island was about 24 miles. From the highest point here the tops of the trees, evidently lifted by the mirage, could be seen on the second stage and the third stage ; the mainland was said to be as far as this beyond it. But my canoe men had stolen the canoe, and got a hint that the real owners were in pursuit and got into a flurry to return home. They would come back for me in a few days 'truly,' but I had only my coverlet left to hire another craft if they should leave me in this wide expanse of water, and being 4,000 feet above the sea, it was very cold, so I returned. The length of this lake is, at a very moderate estimate, 160 miles. It gives forth a large body of water in the Luapula ; yet lakes are in no sense sources, for no large river begins in a lake, but this and others serve an important purpose in the phenomena of the Nile. It is one large lake, and untravelled long in our company, is three or four lakes run into one huge Victoria Nyanza, gives out a large river which, on departing out of Moero, is still larger. These men had spent many years east of Okara, and could scarcely be mistaken in saying that of the three or four lakes there only one, the Okara, gives off its water to the north. The 'White Nile' of Speke, less by a full half than the Shire out of Nyassa (for it is only 80 or 90 yards broad), can scarcely be named in comparison with the central or Webb's Lualaba, of from 2,000 to 6,000 yards, in relation to the phenomena of the Nile. The structure and economy of the watershed answer very much the same end as the great lacustrine rivers, but I cannot at present copy a lost despatch which explained that. The mountains on the watershed are probably what Ptolemy, for reasons now unknown, called the Mountains of the Moon. From their bases I found that the springs of the Nile do unquestionable arise. This is just what Ptolemy put down, and is true geography. We must accept the fountains, and nobody but Philistines will reject the mountains, though we cannot conjecture the reason for the name. Mounts Kenia and Kilimanjaro are said to be snow-capped, but they are so far from the sources and send no water to any part of the Nile, they could never have been meant by the correct ancient explorers, from whom Ptolemy and his predecessors gleaned their true geography, so different from the trash that passes current in modern times. Before leaving the subject of the watershed, I may add that I know about 600 miles of it, but am not yet satisfied, for, unfortunately, the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole. I have a very strong impression that in the last hundred miles the fountains of the Nile mentioned to Herodotus by the Secretary of Minerva in the city of Sais do arise, not like all the rest from oozing earthen sponges, but from an earthen mound, and half the water flows northward to Egypt, the other half south to Inner Ethiopia. These fountains, at no great distance off, become large rivers, though at the mound they are not more than 10 miles apart. That is, one fountain rising on the north-east of the mound becomes Bartle Frere's Lualaba, and it flows into one of the lakes proper Kamolondo, of the central line of drainage ; Webb's Lualaba, the second fountain rising on the north-west, becomes (Sir Paraffin) Young's Lualaba, which, passing through Lake Lincoln and becoming Locki or Lomame, and joining the central line too, goes north to Egypt. The third fountain on the south west, Palmerston's, becomes the Liambia or Upper Zambesi ; while the fourth, Oswell's, fountain becomes the Kafue, and falls into Zambesi in Inner Ethiopia. More time has been spent in the exploration than I ever anticipated. My bare expenses were paid for two years but had I left when the money was expended I could have given little more information about the country than the Portuguese, who, in their three slave-trading expeditions to Cazembe, asked for slaves and ivory alone, and heard of nothing else. From one of the subordinates of their last so-called expedition I learnt that it was believed that the Luapula went to Angola ! I asked about the waters till I was ashamed and almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way, and was generally groping in the dark ; for who cared where the rivers ran ? Many a weary foot I trod ere I got a clear idea of the drainage of the great Nile valley. The most intelligent natives and traders thought that all the rivers of the upper part of that valley flowed into Tanganyika. But the barometers told me that to do so the water must flow up hill. The great rivers and the great lakes all make their waters converge into the deep trough of the valley, which is a full inch of the barometer lower than the Upper Tanganyika. It is only a sense of duty, which I trust your Lordship will approve, that makes me remain and, if possible, finish the geographical question of my mission. After being thwarted, baffled, robbed, worried almost to death in following the central line of drainage down I have a sore longing for home ;—have had a perfect surfeit of seeing strange new lands and people, grand mountains, lovely valleys, the glorious vegetation of primeval forests, wild beasts, and an endless succession of beautiful man ; besides great rivers and vast lakes—the last most interesting, from their huge outflowings, which explain some of the phenomena of the grand Old Nile. Let me explain, but in no boastful style, the mistakes of others who have bravely striven to solve the ancient problem, and it will be seen that I have cogent reasons for following the painful, plodding investigation to its conclusion. Poor Speke's mistake was a foregone conclusion. When he discovered the Victoria Nyanza, he at once leaped to the conclusion that therein lay the sources of the river of Egypt, '20,000 square miles of water, confused by sheer immensity. Ptolemy's small lake 'Coloe' is a more correct representation of the actual size of that one of three or four lakes which alone sends its outflow to the north ; its name is Okara. Lake Kavirondo is three days distant from it, but connected by a narrow arm. Lake Naibash or Neibash is four days from Kavirondo. Baringo is ten days distant, and discharges by a river, the Nagardabash, to the north-east. These three or four lakes which have been described by several intelligent Suaheli who have lived for many years on their shores were run into one huge Victoria Nyanza. But no sooner did Speke and Grant turn their faces to this lake to prove that it contained the Nile fountains, than they turned their backs to the springs of the river of Egypt, which are between 400 and 500 miles south of the most southerly portion of the Victoria Lake. Every step of their heroic and really splendid achievement of following the river down took them further and further from the sources they sought. The next explorer, Baker, believed as honestly as Speke and Grant that in the Lake River Albert he had a second source of the Nile to that of Speke. He came further up the Nile than any other in modern times, but turned when between 600 and 700 miles short of the *caput Nili*. He is now employed in a more noble work than the discovery of Nile sources, and if, as all must earnestly wish, he succeeds in suppressing the Nile slave trade, the boon he will bestow on humanity will be of far higher value than all my sources together. When intelligent men like these and Bruce have been mistaken I have naturally felt anxious that no one should come after me and find sources south of mine which I now think can only be possible by water running up the southern slope of the watershed. But all that can in modern times and in common modesty be fairly claimed is, the rediscovery of what had sunk into oblivion, like the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phœnician admiral of one of the Pharaohs, about B.C. 600. He was not believed because he reported that in passing round Libya he had the sun on his right hand. This, to us who have gone round the Cape from east to west stamps his tale as genuine. The predecessors of Ptolemy, probably, gained their information from men who visited this very region, for in the second century of our era he gave, in substance, what we now find to be genuine geography. The springs of the Nile, rising in 10 deg. to 12 deg. south latitude, and their water collecting into two large lacustrine rivers, and other facts, could have been learned only from primitive travellers or traders—the true discoverers of what emperors, kings, philosophers, all the great minds of antiquity, longed to know and longed in vain.

"The geographical results of four arduous trips in different directions in the Manyema country are briefly as follows :—The great river, Webb's Lualaba, in the centre of the Nile valley, makes a great bend to the west, soon after leaving Lake Moero, of at least 180 miles ; then turning to the north for some distance, it makes another large sweep west of about 120 miles, in the course of which about 30 miles of s uthing are made ; it then draws round to north-east, receives the Lomame, or Loeki, a large river which flows through Lake Lincoln. After the union a large lake is formed, with many inhabited islands in it, but this has still to be explored. It is the fourth large lake in the central line of drainage, and cannot be Lake Albert ; for, assuming Speke's longitude of Ujiji to be pretty correct, and my reckoning not enormously wrong, the great central lacustrine river is about five degrees west of Upper and Lower Tanganyika. In my attempts to penetrate further and further I had but little hope of ultimate success, for the great amount of westing led to a continual effort to suspend the judgment, lest, after all, I might be exploring the Congo instead of the Nile, and it was only after the two great western drains fell into the central main, and left but the two great lacustrine rivers of Ptolemy, that I felt pretty sure of being on the right track. The great bends west probably form one side of the rivers above that geographical loop, the other side Upper Tanganyika and the Lake River Albert. A waterfall is reported to exist between Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza, but I could not go to it; nor have I seen the connecting link between the two—the upper side of the loop—though I believe it exists."

No. 4 is also addressed to Earl Granville, dated Ujiji, November 14, 1871. In it Dr. Livinstone says that in his letter dated Bambarre, November, 1870 (Despatch No. 1) he had stated his grave suspicions that a packet of about forty letters—despatches, copies of all the astronomical observations from the coast onwards, and sketch maps on tracing paper, intended to convey a clear idea of all the discoveries up to the time of arrival in Ujiji—would be destroyed. He adds that it was delivered to the agent of the Governor of Unyanyembe, and that he paid him in full all he demanded to transmit it to Syde bin Salem Buraschid, the so-called Governor, who was merely a trade agent of certain Banians of Zanzibar, and a person reputed dishonest by all. As an agent, he pilfered from his employers, were they Banians or Arabs ; as a Governor, expected to exercise the office of a magistrate, he dispensed justice to him who paid most and cause he had no power on the mainland to supersede him, he robbed his superior shamelessly. No Arab or native ever uttered a good word for him, but all detest him for his injustice. His brother, Ali bin Salem Buraschid, was equally notorious for unbushing dishonesty. All Arabs and Europeans who had dealings with either had, he declares, spoken in unmeasured terms of their fraud and duplicity. The brothers are employed in trade, chiefly by Ludha Damji, the richest Banian in Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone then gives a long account of the manner in which Dr. Kirk's attempt to aid him had been defeated, and claims as simple justice that the Banian sects—English subjects—should for stepping in between him and the supplies sent, be compelled to refund the whole expenses of the frustrated expedition.

An enclosure in No. 5 is a letter addressed to Dr. Kirk under date of Ujiji, October 30, 1871, in which Dr. Livingstone describes the manner in which the caravan sent to help him had been made the means of gratifying their own greed, and, with deference to Dr. Kirk's judgment, claimed the expenses incurred from the Banians. In No. 5, dated Ujiji, December 18, 1871, Dr. Livingstone writes :—

"In the kind wish expressed for my return home I can join most cordially ; indeed, I am seized with a sore longing every time my family, now growing up comes into my mind ; but if I explain, you will not deem me unreasonable in making one more effort to make a feasible finish up of my work. A vague rumour reached Ujiji in the beginning of last month that an Englishman had come to Unyanyembe with boats, horses, men, and goods in abundance. It was in vain to conjecture who this could be, and my eager inquiries were met by answers so contradictory that I began to doubt if any stranger had come at all. But, one day, I cannot say which, for I was three weeks too fast in my reckoning, my man, Susi, came dashing up in great excitement, and gasped out 'An Englishman coming ; see him !' and off he ran to meet him. The American flag at the head of a caravan told me the nationality of the stranger. It was Henry M. Stanley, the travelling correspondent of the *New York Herald*, sent by the son of the editor, James Gordon Bennett, jun., at an expense of £4,000, to obtain correct information about me, if living ; and, if dead, to bring home my bones. The kindness was extreme, and made my whole frame thrill with excitement and gratitude. I had been left nearly destitute by the moral idiot Shereef selling off all my goods for slaves and ivory for himself. My condition was sufficiently forlorn, for I had but a very few articles of barter left of what I had taken the precaution to leave here, in case of extreme need. The strange news Mr. Stanley had to tell to one for years out of communication with the world were quite reviving. Appetite returned, and in a week I began to feel strong. Having men, and goods, and information that search for an outlet was desired by Sir Roderick Murchison, we went for a month's cruise down to its northern end. This was a pleasure trip compared to the weary tramping of all the rest of my work ; but an outflow we did not find.

"On returning, on the 13th current, Mr. Stanley received a letter from the American Consul at Zanzibar of the 11th of June last, and Aden telegrams of European news up to the 29th of April. My mail was dated November, 1870, and would not have left the slaves had not Mr. Stanley accidently seen it and seized it for me. What was done by the American Consul could have been done by the English Consul, but for the unaccountable propensity to employ a slave trader and slaves. Seeing no hope of even the third £500 or last half of the Government £1,000 being placed in any other hands but those of the polite Ludha, I have taken the liberty of resolving to return a full month eastward to secure the dregs of my goods from the slaves there, and accept those that Mr. Stanley offers, hire freemen at Unyanyembe with them, and then return back to the watershed to finish the little I have to do. In going and returning from Unyanyembe I shall lose three or four months. The ancient bunkum will require eight months more ; but in one year from this time, with ordinary health, the geographical work will be done. I am presuming that your Lordship will say, 'If worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.' All my friends will wish me to make a complete work of the sources of the ancient river. In that wish, in spite of the strong desire to go home, I join, believing that it is better to do so now than afterwards in vain.

A HIGHLANDMAN'S LETTER.

A gentleman advertised for a sheep dog as follows :—"To Shepherds.—Wanted a pure bred sheep-dog. State colour and price, free on board a London steamer, to Mr. D. G. F. Macdonald, Sydenham." And this was one of the replies he got :—

"Gairloch, Ross-shire, Scotland.

"Honurable Sir,—I seed in Friday last, *Inverness Courier*, a advertisement for pure bred sheps Dog, i write your Honur to telt you, that I have exelent one pure Blod, 7 monthus of agee ; Him have bone and more stronger than i ever yet did seod ; and He as wisewomans or man. By haf a words of command he will go of 1000 yards, and take any number of sheps to my heil ; and him understood anythings I say to him by sins, like Dumy. Him color Black on the Backe to near end of taile ; Him then whit ; Him hind legs at pint whit, one of four fets whit, other black ; Him whit under Bely, and sume of the same under muzzlee ; Bit of him's nose whit like half Moon. Him corene color ; Buts god Dog never have bad color ; him ears Black, stand up when hear sound, like ears of Fox. One of ears have whit spotee near head size of peny ; Him eyes white Broun, will see as far as Hake or Eagle ; and him skin as fine as Backe of Lady hands. Him was breed myself, and I did keep it from Mothers womb, and him get plenty of Mothers milk when whelpe. Hims name be sprat, called after the young Heringes, cause him be so madd in love of them to eatee we smashed Tatoes ; him not shentle, will eatee onything ; Plenty good Shepherds say him is god enogh for Prince Halbert, as Him as pure Breed as most Gracious our Queen at Balmoral ; Him price, free on bord steamer for London, in England, is 37 shilling, to be paid through Bank of Caledonia at Dingwall, Ross-shire, Scotland, North Bruton ; or through Mr. William Mackenzie, Gairloch, Ross-shire, Scotland, North Bruton. Him will larrie onything, he is so wise, and from what I knowed of your Honour, and of your friends, i would rather you have it in your possession than any other Shentlemen alive ; as i as fond of him as of my Childers or wife ; Dog will be time before he get over the Gallick, his Mother and Father tong, and larne the English lanage ; but as him act Dumy, i tell you the sins, ans you can yourself put lanage to them. He soon be scoolled then, and perfect for work mong sheps —expect answer from your Honur, addressed to as above when you have the time As Hims teathes sharp, string will be to wake to put him of we, so must provide chains and colar of lether, so that come too 2 shilling more. Total of hole 39 shilling—with 1 shilling lack-penny for god wish to Dog—so Total 38 shilling.—I am, your servant,

"Matthew Mackenzie.

"D. G. F. Macdonald, Esq., Sydenham, England."

THE PUNDRAPORE RESIDENCY.

[Continued from yesterday's "*Bombay Gazette*."]

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

As soon as he quitted the hall, Taptee hurried off to his room, and hastily concealing a small bag of precious stones beneath his clothes, and catching up a sword, he hurried off to the old pagoda to join the Resident. He found Captain Jones pacing up and down the ruins in a fever of anxiety. Every few minutes the stillness was broken by the clatter of hoofs, as messengers dashed off with intelligence of the revolt. What delayed the troops from Malariabad ? surely they ought to have been here before this time. But Malariabad was a good five-and-twenty miles off, and Taptee Rao's messenger would have little more than reached the cantonments. He felt relieved when Taptee joined him, and the two waited in the ruins, looking out anxiously towards the palace, where lights flitting about from window to window told of the bustle that was going on inside.

The council was not yet broken up. The Begum, assisted by Faizul Khan, received from the various chiefs the strength of the forces they could bring to the Pundrapore standard, and by bribes and lavish promises settled rival claims to command. Still no troops had arrived, and her Highness ever cast an anxious look towards the door for the return of Taptee Rao and his promised auxiliaries. The Begum started as she noticed a Sikh sowar, his dust-coloured uniform bespattered with mud, and his blue turban torn by riding through the jungles, make his way into the hall, and with little ceremony elbow a road through the excited crowd of Mohammedan chiefs, who were boasting loudly of the feats which they were to perform in the coming campaign. With a rough salaam he handed a note to the Begum and fell back among the throng.

The note ran thus, after the usual compliments :—

"The Sirdar Juwaher Singh, our trusted vizier, has been slain by the foes of our eyes. The drum of religion' is for the present silenced. We are entrenched, and have sent for collection.

Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3 ; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

Indian Branch.—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

Thomas A. Apcar, Esq. (Apcar and Co., Merchants).
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., Merchants)—President of the Chamber of Commerce.
A. B. McIntosh, Esq. (Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co., Merchants).
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thorndike, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).
Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons :—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at